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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

Third Regiment, N. C. T.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Lt Col S D Thruston, seriously, foot; Maj W M Parsley, hand and collar bone; Sgt Maj Samuel A Mills, seriously, hand.

Company A—Killed: T W Hill, S J Radford, J A Edwards, J P Aldridge, J M Wooten, Jno Batts, J B Dunn, J T Jones. Wounded: Lts Jos Dardin and H Bryant, Sgts R A Edwards, H C Kilpatrick and Hopkin Williams, Corp'ls G B Pate and Jno W Taylor, W M Bryant, B Baker, Jno Britt, J R Best, J R Hill, Wm Hann, J S Knight, Asa Phillips, R H Suggs, S B Timberlick, Winburn West, J H Aldridge, B E Mitchell, Stephen Oxby, Richard Ward, J W Hortin, Wm Lane, J N C Taylor, Jno Grant, Jno Wainwright. Missing: P D Granger, J L Means.

B—Killed: Corp'l H Dobson, J R Can. Wounded: Sgt S S Carroll, Corp'ls H C Sandlin and T G Jones, F W Brinson, J C Bostick, C R Hunter, H R Mashburn, Asa Sumner, Jno J Thompson, D J Rodgers, Jno S Holland, T J Whitfield.

C—Killed: D T Hollingsworth. Wounded: Sgt Jacob Strickland, Color Bearer H B Butler, Corp'l D J Montgomery, A L Ledbetter, Wm McLamb, S R Tolar, Jno Bailey, Angus Smith, S N Sewell, N N Arnett, Travis Bedsole, J W Rouse, E J Edwards, Wm Smith, Daniel H West, Jno McL Wallace.

D—Killed: Robt James, Hogan Smith. Wounded: Capt VanBokkelen, Lt W H Barr, Sgts G W Boylan and Jesse Tindall, Corp'l Sol Grubb, G B Adams, R S Best, Geo E Bridger, J H Harrell, Matthew Hart, Jno Hines, Luke Kornegay, Jas Medham, J T Rochelle, Asa Rouse, Cannon Slaughter, R W Best.

F—Killed: Sgt J R Jenkins, E Aman, J A Edens, N S Ennett, T N Vann. Wounded: Capt Ennett, Lts E Porter and A C Sidbury, J C Bryan, B F Bryan, J B Bullock, Bennett Dunn, Jno Deal, T J Everett, J T Hansley, Jerry Hansley, Jos Hardison, E Hardison, O H Horn, T E King, G W Padrick, W E Parker, Robt Paschal, B F Williams, R W Yopp. Missing: W Barber, J D Hannichler.

F—Killed: P H Chandler, Eli Privatt. Wounded: Sgts Crapon and Sellars, J C Allen, H Craig, N Carter, C Hardin, W H Pickett, P Roddy, J W Sampson, H Smith, Jno Saunders, J A White, G W Williams. Missing: Corpl's Ormsby and Farrow.

G—Killed: Sgt J P Smith, Albert Rich, N C Jones, D B Haskins. Wounded: Sgts J P Ketchum and O C Hill, Corp'l J R Young, W N Batchelor, Oliver Brown, Lovet Brown, Winston Caps, L J Cottle, J M Eubanks, B F Higgans, J B Jones, J P Langley, A McCullen, L B Robinson, Levi Philips, B Shepard, J S Shepard, B R Spight, J E Winberry, W L Wilkins. Missing: Corp'l W Buce, J W Dixon, E B Roberson, Jas Shepard.

H—Killed: D Baker, W W Brady, R Burke, G W Cashwell, D D Parker. Wounded: Lt Z H Loudermilk, Corp'l A Springs, R Aldridge, W H Cutts, J M Creach, J Ellis, H B Everett, J D Erambert, J Langley, D M Thompson, J Baldwin, H Baldwin, D R Clarke, M H Sikes, S Hall, C S Sellars, J S Cain, J M McLeod, S S Williams. Missing: Corp'l Lanier, N Parish, M M Leonore.

I—Killed: S C Chancey, J J Davis, W A Lassiter, W C Sawyer. Wounded: Lt I C Stone, Sgts T P Barrow and J W Day, Corp'ls Amos Ireland and D S Brooks, J Z Allen, T H Belvin, W R Gleen, Jos B Davis, J Neill, P P Glenn, J Lanier, W R Medlin, W H Martin, T L Patrick, S J Wilkinson.

K—Killed: Capt T E Armstrong, Sgt W A Bloodworth, J W Garris, Jno W Harris, McRae Padgett, Z Robbins. Wounded: Lts G M Ormsby and A J Casteen, Sgt W B Player, Corpl's M Wood and K Bown, J H Brown, G Reaves, C W Casteen, Robt Chadwick, T J Cowan, Jas Deal, P L Lee, Robt Rivenbark, B J Rochelle, A N Smiley, Dan'l Watkins. Missing: Corp'l R S Player, M D Mott, J D Bunn, J D Walton, R Giddings.

Killed 39, wounded 176, missing 17.

T. C. JAMES, Adj't.

Twelfth N. C. Troops.

Field and Staff—Killed: Maj D P Rowe. Wounded: Sgt Maj Jno T Cook.

A—Killed: W P Barnes, D B Hoover, T A Turbyfield. Wounded: Lt M A Yount, Sgt S L Yount, J H Bost, S A Bolick, A J Corpening, J A Epps, Geo Fox, M L Fry, W F Huffman, C C Howell, D L Moore, E L Moore, W Moore, N J Rowe, G W Robb, F Murphy, C T Sigman, M Sigman, Newton Sigman, Mark Setzer, N Travis. Wounded and missing: Sgt S T Wilfong, H J Deal, E D Deal, P W Whitner. Missing: Frank Hedrick, J P Settlemyer.

B—Killed: J F Williams. Wounded: J H Knott.

C—Killed: W H Hicks. Wounded: Lt K Plummer, Sgt E H Russell, J E Drake, E J Adcock, W E Curtis, A A Harriss, H D King, L F Lambert, I J Moss, J L Smith, O Stallings, J T Williams. Missing: Sgt W B Fleming, Corp'l S A Word.

D—Wounded: Lt J C Hester, Corp'l R H Mitchell, R L Allen, Jno Blount, J Carpenter, W R Godfrey, R A Hart, J L Hobgood, G W Royster, T A Stone, R H Hobgood. Missing: Sgt M Blalock, M Flanigan.

E—Killed: Lt L M Wells, Corp'l S A Crowder, David Hamrick. Wounded: Corp'l W L Chapman, D D Whisnant, J J Cornwall, A Cline, P Dellinger, C Durham, T J Glasscock, E Hamrick, C D D Jolly, S W Jolly, E V Jones, E J Larky, A J Oats, W N Spangler, J R Wells, G H Wright. Missing: Sgt M P Dellinger.

F—Wounded: Lt W E Johnston, Sgt W A Montgomery, Corp'l H J Allen, J Brittain, J Draper, M D Duke, R B Thornton.

G—Killed: Lt T W Daniel, Corp'l W E Fort. Wounded: Capt S H Brickell, Sgts F B Whitehead and J A Snow, A Holt, J Kearney, T W Nevelle, W D Rook, Abner Shearin. Missing: W H Branch.

H—Wounded: Lt J C Harper, C S Barbee, G B R Barnes, G Cyrus, J B Evans, W J Griffin, J A Pittman, H H Pridgen. Missing: Noah Williams.

I—Killed: A Collins. Wounded: Sgt ——, Corp'l P B Mabry, Benj Hamlet, Aug Harlow, M E King, W E Burt, B Wooden, Jas Rooker, J S Moorehouse. Missing: J Walker.

K—Killed: Jno Johnston. Wounded: L Gay, J J Jones, Wm Robertson.

Killed 13, wounded 102, missing 10.

This command went into the engagement with 32 officers, 60 non-commissioned officers and 245 men.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 32d REG'T N. C. T., Camp near Fredericksburg, Va.,

Messrs. Editors: Our reg't, the 32d, left Kinston on the 17th and got to Richmond on the evening of the 18th. Our boys were worn out; we had to ride on a flat all the way, and had to sit upon our knapsacks. We were placed on the flat as thick as we could sit; you may guess we were tired of our position. After we arrived at Richmond we marched to Capitol Square, where we remained all night. Next morning at daylight we were called up and marched to the Fredericksburg Depot, where we remained for two hours, and you may rest assured the two hours were spent with pleasure. When we were halted the women threw hams of meat out of the windows to us. One man opened three barrels of cakes and told us to help ourselves. As soon as the word was given I never saw such a scramble and pushing, every man trying to get his part. But it was soon broken up; we had to get aboard the train; when it started we gave three cheers for old Richmond and her kind ladies. We arrived at Fredericksburg about 11 o'clock and went into camp about 3½ miles from town. Most of the people thought that our regiment was a brigade, as it looked so large; but they had a good reason for thinking so, for most of the regiments here are not larger than a full company of ours.

It is thought that we will have another battle here in a few days. From the present appearance of our troops around here, if the yankees will try it again they will get the worst whipping that ever a set of men got. Our men are all in good spirits and look as if nothing had happened here

Our pickets and the yankees are very intimate, too much so I am afraid for our good; they talk and run on together, trade tobacco for coffee. I saw a note that a yankee picket sent to our pickets yesterday evening. It read as follows: "I will bring some coffee this evening at 4 or 5 o'clock. I want you to have some tobacco and swap for it Please send me a newspaper. What sort of a hat have you got? I would swap with you, but if my officers would catch me with any Confederate clothing on they would punish me severely.

"Yours, very respectfully."

Our boys and the yankees go in swimming together every day, but they take good care not to let the officers on either side catch them. One of our pickets hallooed at them yesterday evening and told them that he was going over to see them They told him to bring a paper with him He tied one around his head and swam over to them. When he got to the yankees they stuck their guns in the ground and went and met him, shook hands as if they had been acquainted with each other for years. They gave him some coffee for the paper. While they were talking and trading one of the yankees came running down the hill and told him that an officer was coming and he had better get away as quick as he could Our man took his coffee and soon landed on this side of the river.

We had several men (all conscripts) to desert from our regiment while coming on here. We had eight from my company (F.)

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, from a wound received on the battle-field at Chancellorsville, May 3d, James S. Knight, 1st Lieut. Co. D, 23d Reg't N. C. T., in the 25th year of his age.

Lieut. Knight completed his collegiate course at Chapel Hill in May 1861, and the marked ability with which he acquitted himself in his graduating speech, on the occasion of the annual literary festival of that institution, sufficiently attested the fact that he was endowed with no ordinary intellect. And in an equal degree was he distinguished among those with whom he was associated for consistency of principle, honesty of motive, and unsullied integrity in his intercourse and dealing with others. Through all the changing scenes of college-life he enjoyed the universal esteem of both teachers and fellow-students; and through each successive course of study did he labor, earnestly and successfully, to maintain an uniform grade of scholarship—bearing away at the last a high distinction from that famous seat of learning. His departure from college was premature, for had he remained a few weeks longer he would have had the honor of a conspicuous participation in the commencement exercises. But the war had been inaugurated, our country was invaded; and yielding partly to the romantic enthusiasm of the day, and the patriotic promptings of his own noble soul, he cheerfully renounced those peaceful associations to mingle in scenes more congenial to the spirit of the times. At the organization of the 'Pedee Guards' of Richmond county, he was elected to the position of 1st Lieut. After a few months' service, and at the withdrawal of the former Captain, he became Captain, by the entire vote of the company. That he was an efficient Captain the Col. of the regiment and other superiors very often conceded; and that he was an officer, kind, feeling, forgiving and accommodating, they can best testify who served under him during the arduous campaigns of Manassas and Yorktown,—the majority of whom were still side by side with him on the memorable field on which he lost his life. However, at the re-organization of the regiment, in accordance with the privilege extended to all the regiments last Spring, Capt Knight and his subordinates, commissioned and non-commissioned, were ousted, and new officers elected. That this seemingly ungrateful proceeding on the part of the company emanated more from a mere desire for novelty and change than from any real prejudicial feeling, (in the case of Capt Knight at any rate,) is manifest from the fact that, after *he* had returned home and volunteered as private in the cavalry service, he was re-elected to fill a vacancy in the 1st Lieutenancy of the company, and with the same degree of unanimity that had before marked a high appreciation of his manly virtues. It was thus under happy circumstances that he fell. Having gallantly conducted through the fiery ordeal of Saturday that band of fearless boys, whom he ever delighted to command, on that glorious Sabbath, and in the very moment of victory, the fatal bullet was sped that laid him low. Comrades were near to soothe his dying moments and perform the last sad duties to his mortal remains—to them it will be an honor to emulate his example and a proud privilege to avenge his untimely death. The afflicted parents of the deceased, who shall comfort them? The thousands of vandal yankees that are now food for worms, on the fatal shores of the Rappahannock, cannot expiate their grief; but to them it should be a gratifying consideration, that they mourn not alone, for a large circle of friends and acquaintances deeply feel the loss, and the manly heart of many a companion-in-arms throbs in sympathetic unison with theirs! FRIEND.

THE LATE COL. PURDIE OF BLADEN.—A writer in the N. C. Presbyterian pays the following tribute of respect to the memory of this gallant officer:—

"*Dear Sir:* Thinking it wrong for the gallant dead to pass away from earth without a public notice, when their deeds, founded in virtue, have merited the highest honors, I send you a brief history of the lamented Col. Thomas J. Purdie. "One good deed dying tongueless murders a thousand that wait upon that." The reticence natural to him, concealed many latent virtues which would never have met the public eye but for the force of circumstances. His benevolence was of the most unselfish kind, and he spared no pains to make all around him contented and happy. All the members of the 18th Reg't, N. C. Troops, will testify to his kindness, and at late hours of the night he would visit their tents to quell any disorder; his powers of persuasion were so great that he seldom had to use harsh means to bring a soldier to his duty. He volunteered as a private two years ago, was elected first Lieutenant and rapidly rose, filling all the intermediate ranks, except that of Major, with decided approbation, until he reached the Colonelcy, made vacant by the resignation of Col. Cowan, on account of ill health. In this new position his military talents shone with peculiar lustre, and I hazard nothing in saying, and I believe I speak a universal sentiment, he was one of the bravest men in the Army of the Southern Confederacy. He was shot through the centre of the forehead, at Fredericksburg, at a distance of seventy yards, while gallantly leading his Regiment to the charge, May 3d, 1863.

"He fought and fell under the eye of his Brigadier (Gen. Lane.) The vandals occupied our ground and stripped him of his coat. They were repelled in turn, and his body recovered and brought to the beautiful cemetery of his home, to repose by the ashes of them who were nearest and dearest to him. His funeral was largely attended, and every heart seemed deeply to sorrow at his early doom. May we cherish his memory and emulate his virtues."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Of pneumonia, in the Hospital at Lynchburg, 1st April, Mr. B. F. Arrowood, in the 34th year of his age, a member of the 37th Reg't.

Capt. William C. Lord, of Salisbury, was mortally wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville. He survived about two weeks, but neither the best medical attendance nor the nursing care of his mother could avail to save his life. His remains were carried to Salisbury and interred on Sunday last.

John M. Cauble of Salisbury has also died of wounds received in the same battle.

April 23d, D. E. McDuffie, of the Clarendon Artillery, 36th Reg't, aged about 26.

On the Rappahannock, May 18th, Capt. Nelson, of Co. G, 2d Cavalry Reg't.

Of disease contracted in camp, 30th December, Emory and Henry College, Va., E. N. Johnson, of Co. I, 7th Reg't, in the 18th year of his age.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP FLORIDA, near Wilmington, May 13.

Messrs. Editors: I desire through your columns to return my most sincere thanks to my friends at home, as well as those in my company, for restoring in part my loss sustained by fire in January last. May they be doubly repaid for their kindness. It will long be remembered with feelings of gratitude by me.

LOUIS H. GUY, Co. I, 51st Reg't N. C. T.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1863.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—As we have heretofore stated, Chief Justice Pearson has decided that a man who hired a substitute and was duly and unconditionally discharged, is not again liable as a conscript when the substitute himself became liable under a subsequent conscription law. It seems that Judge Biggs, of the Confederate Court, is of a different opinion, and refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus to bring such a case before him. This writ of habeas corpus is very little understood, we learn, even by many of the profession, and hence we suppose it is that Judge Biggs refused even to give a man a hearing when he alleged under oath that he believed himself to be wrongfully deprived of his personal liberty.

Still another case, that of John A. Smith, of Robeson county, came before Judge French a few days ago, when that Judge concurred in the decision of the Chief Justice and discharged Mr. Smith. The Raleigh Progress says that thereupon "Capt. W. M Swann, the enrolling officer of the district, after Judge French's decision in the matter, ordered Col. S. J. Cobb to bring Smith to camp and charged him to disregard the decision." We are authorized to say that this is a mistake. The *request* (not order) of Capt. Swann was addressed to Col. Cobb on the 21st inst. and the decision of Judge French was made on the 23d. It is true that Chief Justice Pearson's decision in a precisely similar case had been made long before, but Capt Swann had no official knowledge of that, and was in truth but obeying the orders of the Secretary of War, through the Commandant of Conscripts, in his request to Col Cobb.

The Standard also is mistaken in supposing that Gen. Whiting authorized the recent paragraph in the Wilmington Journal which stated that "the Confederate authorities do not regard Judge Pearson's opinion as authority." Gen. Whiting has no more to do with the conscripts than the Standard itself. The paragraph was inserted, we learn, at the instance of Capt. Swann, as explanatory of the orders he had received from the Secretary of War, through the Commandant of Conscripts.

We are not at all surprised that the orders of the Secretary of War have arrested the attention of Gov. Vance, and that he is determined not to tolerate such a palpable attempt to ignore the existence of Law in this State, and to treat with contempt the Judiciary whose duty it is to expound that Law. He has promptly and properly issued the following Order:—

Executive Department of North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, May 26th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9

MILITIA OFFICERS are ordered not to arrest any man as a conscript or deserter, who may have been discharged under a writ of *habeas corpus*, tried before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts of this State. They are further ordered to resist any such arrest upon the part of any person, not authorized by the legal order or process of a Court or Judge having jurisdiction of such cases.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANIEL G. FOWLE, Adj't General.

It is even said that the Commandant of Conscripts in this State has been ordered to send a portion of his soldiers to Robeson county to take Mr. Smith to camp. We trust that this is an error. We deprecate most earnestly any conflict between the State and the Confederate authorities, especially an armed conflict. But it is unquestionably the duty of Gov. Vance to prevent such a substitution of military force for Law in this State; and we cannot be mistaken in supposing that the people of the State, of all former parties, will demand of him to maintain the rights and dignity of the State, so needlessly attempted to be trampled on.

VICKSBURG.—The events of the last few days are calculated to shake the public faith in Editorial management of the war. Here we have seen our brethren of the press, almost without exception, denouncing Gen. Pemberton as inefficient and even as a traitor; yet Gen. Pemberton is in command at Vicksburg, and sends to Richmond officially the first cheering ray of light that we have had from that quarter for weeks past. He has repulsed six desperate assaults of the yankees, with immense loss to them and very little to our side. Gen. Johnston, too, was the only man who could save Vicksburg from the treachery of Pemberton; yet Gen'l Johnston was not at Vicksburg when the yankees were repulsed, and he was at Jackson three days before that place was captured by Grant and fell back from it before Grant.

We know nothing of Pemberton, except that he was in command when the first formidable land attack upon Vicksburg was repulsed so gloriously some months ago, and that he was in command again at the present repulses. His former success, which elated the Confederacy to the highest degree, and excited the admiration of the world, seemed to us to entitle him to some kindly consideration and faith. Yet all that has been forgotten by our Editors, and he has been shockingly maligned because the *prospect* looked gloomy—because it was feared that he might not be able to stand before the mighty land and naval forces which the enemy has marshalled in his front. Yet he does stand, and unless the press shall succeed in destroying faith in him among his officers and men by denunciations of incompetency and treason, and his Northern birth, and reports of his being arrested and his sword taken from him by Gen'l Johnston, we hope he will stand to the end.

Our people and press are too prone to indulge in complaints against officers. A misfortune, such as perhaps no human foresight could have prevented, or even a failure to achieve some desired object, is seized upon as proof that a gallant and skilful officer is unfit for his place, and he is forthwith hunted down. Some unscrupulous or malignant press starts the game, and all the pack follow in chorus. Such was the course pursued towards the lamented Albert Sydney Johnston, one of the greatest Generals of the age, who, in consequence of this cruel war upon him, threw himself needlessly into danger at Shiloh and lost his life, and the country lost his great aid in its time of trial and of need. We need not cite other cases than those of Pemberton and Johnston, though others even now present themselves, in which Editors, sitting in their offices far from danger and harm, presume to impeach the courage of tried soldiers who have often and fearlessly exposed their lives in the field. This is not the course of a friend to the cause, though Editors who pursue it call themselves, and even desire to be, its friends.

Denunciations of an officer or a citizen on account of his Northern birth, seem to us to be equally wrong as matter of taste as of policy. Having espoused the cause of the South, and exposed their lives in its defence, nothing but the most conclusive evidence can justify an imputation against them of want of good faith.

From Charleston—The storeship Courier, from Charleston, reached New York on the 22d, and brings intelligence that it is the general impression that the Monitors would attempt the reduction of the outer forts along the beach before again attacking Fort Sumter.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The following was published in a portion only of our issue of Monday, having come to hand after about half our papers of that day had been mailed:—

A letter from E. J. Hale, Jr. Adj't of the 56th, dated at "Bivouac, near Core Creek, May 23d, 8 a. m.," speaks of the fight at Gum Swamp as a severe one. The enemy had succeeded in getting a considerable force around our extreme flank picquets, and came suddenly upon our rear, where they found the greater portion of the 25th, a good Reg't. "We were immediately ordered to unite with the 25th; but the latter was by some authority withdrawn towards Kinston. As we came up the railroad we received a fire from all directions save one. Returning this terrible fire for some time, we determined if possible in turn to flank the enemy, and unite with the 25th. This we endeavored to do by throwing our men in the swamp and pressing through till we passed the yankees. But on endeavoring to emerge from the swamp on the other side we found the enemy commanding our place of exit. Had the 25th been retained we might have passed the yankees while the latter were engaged with that Reg't. But we were compelled to pass through the swamp towards the Neuse, and, making a great circuit, unite with our forces several miles in rear. As in the former fight, our officers and men behaved admirably. We have lost a number cut off and captured, and there are a number of casualties. We have been marching ever since and I have had but little means of learning our exact losses. Reinforced by several Reg'ts from Kinston we are now 6 miles below Gum Swamp, having driven the enemy before us."

No names of killed, wounded or captured are mentioned in this letter, but a letter from a friend at Kinston says "No Field Officers killed, wounded or captured. Gen. Hill pursued the enemy to Core Creek, and expected a fight to-day. Rapid firing was heard in that direction."

A letter to the Raleigh Journal dated Kinston, May 23d, says: "We lost but four killed, but have several wounded. I noticed some few of the poor fellows with their limbs amputated Gen Ransom was fired upon by the yankees in his rear before it was known that the enemy were flanking our works. Gen. R. made his escape good but it was with great difficulty he succeeded in doing so. I learn that the most of the 56th regiment have come in Yankee loss supposed to be considerable."

[The Raleigh Progress' Kinston correspondent says that Adj't Hale lost an arm and is a prisoner. This is a mistake. He writes that his right arm was for a little while paralysed, occasioning a lump and some soreness, but giving him no trouble.]

Since the above we have received only the following:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

KINSTON, May 25.

Messrs. Editors: The number of prisoners captured by the enemy a few days ago at Gum Swamp will be less than I estimated before. Squads have been coming in constantly from the swamps and hopes are entertained that nearly all will yet come up. The number of prisoners taken may not exceed 100, and some think it will be less. Our reinforcements came up in a few hours and Gen. Hill with his forces here followed them up by the different routes. The enemy immediately made a rapid retreat towards Newbern. Our troops are still down that way and it has been reported here that they were in 6 or 8 miles of Newbern and that we had troops in rear of a portion of the yankees, who were scattered and demoralized. A large portion of the yankee force in this department will go out of service soon.

Dover Swamp is some 10 or 15 miles in extent, embraces Gum Swamp and Core Creek, and lies directly between here and Newbern on the Dover road and Rail Road This swamp has much timber and thick undergrowth. It has ridges, points and islands all over it in places. The balance is water and mud in winter and nearly dry in summer. There are but few farms or openings, which are usually small. It is almost impossible to fight a big open battle by several thousand men in this swamp. There is no way for either side to capture or damage the other materially without being exposed to equal injury itself. I think we might open new roads in every direction in our lines so that we could retreat more safely and rapidly or be able to throw forward force in time to cut off the yankees when on these bold advances. Our positions are mere traps as they are. LONG GRABS.

We take the following items from yesterday's Raleigh Journal:—

"KINSTON, May 25.—The Yankees have all gone back again, unharmed as usual. Gen. Hill pursued them as far as Bachelor's Creek, within eight miles of Newbern, but has since fallen back to Core Creek, seven miles above Bachelor's, on the Dover road, where he will probably make a stand for the present.

The enemy retreated before our troops in dismay and confusion, throwing away their guns and other encumbrances as they fled. Many took to the woods like wild beasts, whilst some few straggled and gave themselves up as prisoners.

Whilst the skirmishing was going on at Gum Swamp, on Friday last, a squad of Yankee cavalry made a raid into Trenton, Jones county, and burned down the court house and several other buildings.

KINSTON, May 26.—Gen. Hill and command have returned to Kinston, after running the Abolitionists within eight miles of Newbern."

A friend has handed to us a letter from his son, a member of Starr's Battery, dated May 25th. He states that Lieut. Whitmore with 12 men and a howitzer went down to Gum Swamp on the morning of the fight, agreeable to orders. When the enemy appeared, the detachment begged for leave to fire, the yankees being about 30 yards distant, but Col. Rutledge refused, as there was danger of killing more of our men than of the enemy. The artillerymen refused to leave their gun and were all captured with it, together with 8 fine horses The Artillerists were, Lt. Whitmore, Serg't Sedberry, Corp'l Dobbin, privates T. W. Carroll, T. J. Campbell, W. L. Duke, H. Cloninger, S. Waller, John A. Brown, B. Plummer, R. B. Braswell, John McLean, Irving Jones.

Gen. Hill pursued the enemy to within about 9 miles of Newbern on Saturday evening, when they had a very brisk skirmish, between Cooper's, parts of Branch's, Bunting's and Starr's Batteries, and the 54th Pennsylvania Reg't, commanded by Col. Jones We lost 2 killed and 3 or 4 wounded. 2 yankees were found dead. "The march was terribly fatigueing," says the letter. "The dust rose in great clouds all along the road, the streams were nearly dry, the little pole wells were soon drained, and horses and men were perishing from thirst. I have heard of men fainting and dying by the roadside, and I saw it yesterday and the day before."

THE FLOUR SEIZURE.—It should be known, in justice to the authorities who ordered the seizure of the flour in this place a fortnight ago, that it was prompted by letters from this place representing that there was a large amount of flour held here on speculation, and further, that several letters from this place have been received by Gen. Whiting since the flour was seized expressing satisfaction at the seizure, and warning him that speculators were endeavoring to get up a petition for release.

Under these circumstances it seems proper to transfer to some unknown persons here the blame bestowed upon the Confederate authorities.

We are also authorized to state, that after diligent inquiries in Wilmington no lot of as much as 50 bbls. of flour has been discovered, and but a small quantity in the place. It has been reported here, from Wilmington, that one firm there held 1000 bbls.

The above are both illustrations of the old adage, "you must go from home to hear news." In Wilmington, Fayetteville was charged with having thousands of bbls. on speculation; and in Fayetteville, Wilmington was similarly charged. And both falsely, as it appears.

ROBESON JAIL BURNT.—The jail in Lumberton was burnt on Friday night last The prisoners were secured, except one, a runaway, who effected his escape.

LARGE CAVELRY FORCE—Northern papers say that "Arrangements have been perfected to add 100,000 cavalry to the army within six months."

NORTH CAROLINA LOSSES.—We continue the Lists of casualties among our gallant troops in the last battles in Virginia.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
22 Reg'ts as before	544	2418	567
3d Reg't	39	176	17
12th "	13	102	10
Manly's Battery	1	6	
	597	2702	594

Total so far, 3893—143 more than half of all the loss of all the army as stated by the Enquirer.

THE VALLANDIGHAM EXCITEMENT.—The people of some of the yankee States appear to be greatly exercised about the outrage perpetrated against the right of free speech and civil over military rule, in the person of Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio. But with all their bluster we can scarcely hope for anything more than bluster. Indeed, considering that they have tamely submitted to a thousand cases precisely similar to Vallandigham's, except as to the drum-head court martial, we are surprised at even the extent of excitement they manifest about his case. In all parts of the Northern States, for the past two years, men have been dragged from their homes at midnight and thrust into prison, without legal process, without any preferred charge, and held for months without any trial. Nothing, probably, but a growing feeling of the hopelessness of subjugating the South, and discontent at the loss of so many thousands of lives in the attempt, could have stirred up the yankees against a practice to which they have submitted for two years past. But the affair at Indianapolis shows that they are not prepared for resistance—only for paper resolutions. That five hundred men with revolvers in their pockets should have allowed a few soldiers to disarm them and carry off their revolvers, shows conclusively that there is no fight in them. A bold and brave leader might effect a change; but where is such an one to be found?

MILITARY QUARRELS.—It is known that a bad feeling exists between Lieut. Gen. Bragg and Maj. Gen. Breckinridge, and surprise is felt that the latter is not transferred to some other command, so that their bickerings may be harmless to the cause. In Bragg's report of the battle of Murfreesboro', recently published, he reflected severely upon Breckinridge and his command. Breckinridge has addressed to the War Office a protest, couched in earnest but dignified and respectful language, against this injustice, and asked for a Court of Inquiry, with the fullest powers. He denies that Bragg's allegations and inuendoes can be maintained by proof, and charges that important facts creditable to him and his division are omitted; says he had met Bragg repeatedly on the field and three times in council, without receiving from him the least indication of dissatisfaction with his conduct. He was therefore not prepared to see such reflections on him in the official report, especially as he, in common with the other corps and division commanders, had received from Bragg a communication in which he invokes their aid to sustain him, and speaks of them as officers "upon whom I (he) have ever relied as upon a foundation of rock."

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—A North Carolinian in Mississippi writes:—

BYHALIA, MISS., May 5, 1863.

Our neighborhood has been for the last few months greatly harassed by the frequent raids of the Federals in search of negroes, horses and mules and occasionally robbing houses. The village of Byhalia was burned by them a few days ago in revenge for the killing of one of their men in the vicinity, who with some others straggled off, probably for the purpose of plundering, and were encountered by one of our scouts, who being too weak in number to attack them in front hung on the flank or rear of the enemy when marching through, and by that means prevented them from spreading out far from the road to plunder.

Items from the North.—Mr. Vallandigham.—The President has changed Vallandigham's sentence to "transportation through our lines." On the 22d he was sent to Rosecrans to be sent to Bragg. The Chronicle says he may be sent back to us, like the man turned out of church, but the world refused to receive him.

The New York Herald, of the 22d, says that the modification of the arrest and trial of Vallandigham (a grievous crime) in this form is a still greater crime. The Government has only aggravated its fault. If it had a right to commute a punishment, it had a right to inflict it, which is the point in dispute. The tyrannical privileges assumed by Burnside, reaffirmed by a variation of the sentence, which violates just as glaringly the Constitutional rights of the citizen. This is an aggravation instead of a palliation of the blunder already committed, and will tend to multiply the difficulties by which the Administration is already beset.

The Herald noticing the recent movement in that city reprobating the arrest of Vallandigham, says: The country is rapidly drifting towards civil war. The military precedent of Vallandigham's case must be abandoned, or the deeply excited popular elements of New York may be inflamed to the most fearful extremities of resistance.

Hooker's Army—The New York Herald, of the 22d, says: Large numbers of troops have been sent towards the Peninsula, and the next movement will probably be from that direction. The army of the Potomac is eager for a decisive trial of its strength. The Philadelphia Press says Hooker has picked his flint, and is about to try again.

Gen. Wadsworth reports Hooker's loss in his late move 25 to 33 per cent. of his entire army, which was at least 100,000 strong.

From North Carolina—The New Organization of the Department.—The department of North Carolina has been divided into districts. General Nagles has that of the Neuse, headquarters at Beaufort; General Wessells that of the Albemarle, headquarters at Plymouth; Gen. Prince that of the Pamlico, headquarters at Washington. The three districts are being put in a complete state of defence, and guns of large calibre are being mounted. Since the siege of Washington, the place has been strongly reinforced and every thing is ready for the enemy, who are expected back since the unfortunate turn of affairs on the Rappahannock.

Alabama Traitors.—During a recent engagement in the South-west, the Confederate troops captured the 51st Indiana regiment almost entire. It contained four hundred renegade Alabamians, whom the Confederate Government refuses to exchange. Governor Morton, of Indiana, has applied to the United States Secretary of War to order eight hundred Southern prisoners into confinement as hostages for the recreant wretches.

More Intervention.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says: The Cabinets of Paris and London have again commenced negotiations on the subject of mediation in America, but this time on a new basis of operations. They are first to commence with the Confederates, who will be asked, as a preliminary step, to guarantee the gradual emancipation of slavery, and this guarantee once secured, it is thought the North will be willing to accept a separation.

Vallandigham at Shelbyville, Tenn.—TULLAHOMA, May 26.—The Federals have exiled Vallandigham under flag of truce He was dropped yesterday by them on neutral ground immediately in front of our pickets at Fosterville. He is now at Shelbyville.

Confederate Cotton Destroyed.—SAVANNAH, GA., May 26.—A train of cotton, property of the Confederate States, was destroyed accidently by fire, at Boston, on the Gulf Railroad, to-day.

Promoted.—We learn that Major John D. Barry of the 18th Reg't N. C. T., has been promoted to the command of that Regiment, his rank as Colonel to date from the 3d May 1863, (the battle of Chancellorsville.) Maj. Barry has been promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. T. J. Purdie. All who know Col. Barry, will rejoice in his promotion, although none can fail to regret the occurrence of the vacancy which he is promoted to fill. We can bestow no higher praise upon our brave and patriotic young friend than that he is worthy to take the place of the gallant and lamented Purdie.—*Wilmington Journal, 27th.*

GALLANT CONDUCT.

Major General D. H. Hill, Commanding the Department of North Carolina, sends us the following Report for publication, and requests that all other papers in the State copy it:—*Charlotte Democrat.*

HEADQUARTERS PETTIGREW'S BRIGADE, May 17, 1863.

Maj. Archer Anderson, A. A. G.:

Sir: In obedience to General Orders No. 110, Adj't & Insp. Gen. Office, I have the honor to mention to you the names of the following officers and soldiers whose good conduct in the operations around Washington has been officially brought to my notice by the Colonels of their respective Regiments:

11th Regiment N. C. T. (Col. Leventhorpe.)—At the rout of the enemy at Blount Creek, 9th of April: Capt. Young, Co. K; Lieut. Outlaw and Serg't Triplett, Co. C.

26th Regiment N. C. T. (Col. Burgwyn).—Rout at Blount Creek, April 9th: Sergt's Polk and Hudspeth, Co. F. For officer-like conduct on several occasions: Lieut. Breese, Co. B; Lieut. Emerson, Co. E.

47th Regiment N. C. T. (Col. Faribault.)—Fight on the causeway on the afternoon of 30th March; on Rodman's Farm the night of the same, and repelling the attempted landing on the morning of the 31st: Capt. Faucette, Co. K; privates May, Pleasants and Wilder, Co. G; Capt. Brown and Lieut. Rogers, Co. I; Lieut. Westray, Co. A. Rout at Blount Creek 9th of April: Serg't Blake, Co. I, and Pioneer Corps.

52d Regiment N. C. T. (Col. Marshall.)—For good conduct at Fort Hill and in the night operations on the River: Lieut. J. C. Warren, Co. C; privates Vanderford, Bolan, Callicott, and J. Callicott, Co. B.

Graham's Battery.—Rout at Blount Creek: Lieut. Britton.

In addition to the above, I would mention with honor Capt. Cummings and Lieut. Galloway, though they do not belong to my Brigade.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

J. JOHNSTON PETTIGREW,
Brigadier General.

Letter to the Editors, dated

WILMINGTON, May 27.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Fire broke out this afternoon at 2½ o'clock on the opposite side of the river from town, above the W. & M. railroad depot, burning three warehouses, with about 1000 bales cotton. The railroad buildings were all saved. The government and O. G. Parsley are the principal losers. The fire caused by sparks from Str Dawson.

Arrival.—The Steamship Sirius arrived here yesterday afternoon through much tribulation, having had to run the gauntlet at Nassau as well as on the coast of the Confederate States. She is a large and fine looking iron vessel. We do not know what cargo she brings. Whatever she has, is most probably direct from Europe.

Wil. Journal, 27th.

Federal Atrocities in Arkansas—A gentleman writing from Ozark to Little Rock, says that a few days since a Federal scouting party left Fayetteville with the black flag hoisted. They murdered twenty-five citizens, among them Lewis Hewitt and three of the Applebys. The tories there openly preached extermination, and threatened to murder every Southern man, woman and child.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, Clinton, N. C., 20th inst., by Rev. H. McAlpin, Mr. I. B. DAVIS of Fayetteville to Miss MARTHA J., only daughter of Mr. Lewis Johnson of Clinton.

DIED,

In this town, 22d inst., MARY E., only daughter of G. S. and Sarah E Gibson, aged 4 years and 7 months. Raleigh Standard please copy.

Turpentine Lands wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from 2000 to 5000 acres good TURPENTINE LAND. Would prefer land that the Timber had not been worked. Address the subscriber, stating terms, location, &c.

CHARLES PARMELEE, Goldsborough, N. C.

May 15, 1863. 29-5tpd

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order made by the County Court of Moore, the subscriber as Administrator of Capt. Wm. P. Martin, dec'd, will sell at public Auction, at the Court House in Carthage, on Tuesday the 28th of July 1863, on a credit of six months, one half of 2,560 acres of LAND, situate in Moore county, on the head waters of Little River and Drowning Creek. Also, 836 acres of land in said County, on Little River and Joe's Fork. Said lands are situated in a healthy section of country, abounding in good springs and never failing streams of water, covered with an unbroken forest of native pines, lying directly in the line of the contemplated Railroad from the Coalfields to Cheraw, about ten miles South-west of Carthage.

Purchasers giving bond and approved surety.

ALEXANDER KELLY, Adm'r.

May 16, 1863. 29*4tpd

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, May 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.

MILITIA OFFICERS, who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District in which they may be residing temporarily.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adj't Gen.

May 19. 31*2w

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, May 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

EXEMPTIONS from Militia duty on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adj't Gen.

May 19. 31*2w

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

THE Executors to the Will of Benj'n Rush, dec'd, having had a settlement of the Estate of the deceased, hereby notify the heirs, W. C. Rush, M. J. Rush, T. H. Rush, Rob't Williams and the Heirs of J. D. Rush, dec'd, (being non-residents of this State,) that they are ready to make a final settlement with them of the balance due, and if application should not be made by them for settlement by the 1st Monday in July 1863, that the money will be deposited in the Clerk's Office.

C. H. RUSH, A. F. RUSH, Exr's.

April 10, 1863. 21*9tpd

North Carolina Factory Goods Wanted.

WANTED to purchase North Carolina FACTORY GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Plaids and Cotton Yarns, (for retail trade of Johnston County.) Payment made in cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. Manufacturers who wish to procure cotton would do well to address me at Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

March 4, 1863.

N. B. I have contracted to deliver a lot of Bacon in Fayetteville for Cotton Yarns. Those who wish can get a limited supply for 25 per cent. on cost, by delivering Bacon at my store. Iron, Sugar and Tobacco in store for sale for cash or produce. 9*3mpd

$50.

Virtually Taxing People for being Sick.

THE Doctor must pay the Government and the patient must pay the Doctor. The indigent families and especially the volunteer's families shall be attended to as heretofore and at the old rates, but God forbid that any person should become sick, and call on me for medical assistance, as I shall be compelled to advance exactly in proportion to the advance of Medicines and other things, or absolutely abandon the practice, so that from and after this date I shall claim the privilege of advancing four hundred per cent. on the rates established before the war commenced.

A. C. BULLA.

Asheboro', May 7, 1863. 27-9tpd

THE LATE BATTLE AT GUM SWAMP.

From the Raleigh Progress, of the 29th.

EDITOR PROGRESS:—*Dear Sir:*—I propose to give you the particulars of the recent fight at Gum Swamp:

Gum Swamp crosses the railroad some nine miles South-east of Kinston. At this point also the Dover road crosses the railroad. Several days preceding the fight, the 56th N. C. T., Col. Faison, was sent to Gum Swamp on picket. His headquarters were just this side, on the Dover road. On the other side of the Swamp are earthworks for infantry, while on this are earthworks with an embrasure for a piece of artillery. Col. Rutledge with the 25th N. C. T. and a section of Starr's battery was held at Wise's Fork, four miles in rear of the Swamp, as a support to the regiment doing picket. Col. Faison had his pickets more than a mile to his front and left, and nearly two miles up the Swamp on the right. On the afternoon of Thursday, the 21st, intelligence was brought by scouts of the approach of the enemy. Our Colonel immediately doubled the pickets in front and on the right flank, and sent about half the regiment into the trenches, lest the enemy should attempt a surprise at night. About dawn the next day, our pickets were driven in. Between 5 and 6 a. m., the enemy formed line of battle in our front, and shortly thereafter attacked us. After a brief fight of half an hour, they retired, slacking, but still keeping up their fire, for about an hour, when they renewed the attack; but after a short fight retired as before. From this time until nearly 10 o'clock, a desultory fire was kept up on both sides—we firing at every yankee or body of yankees that appeared in range, and they whistling their bullets close around Col. Faison and others who were continually passing up and down the lines furnishing fine marks to their sharpshooters who were concealed in the bushes or behind trees. As soon as the presence of artillery with the enemy was discovered, Col. Faison sent to Col. Rutledge asking him to move down to his support with the 25th and a piece of artillery. This Col. Rutledge did, arriving about 8 o'clock. Leaving his regiment on the other side of the Swamp, he came into the breastworks in front. The evident hesitancy on the part of the enemy in our front struck the attention of Col. Faison and led him to suspect that the enemy were endeavoring to flank him. He therefore sent three companies to the right to reinforce the pickets there, and sent scouts from time to time much beyond them to give information of any movement of the enemy in that quarter. They reported, however, every thing quiet. Between 9 and 10 o'clock, firing was heard immediately in our rear. Col. Faison went back to learn the cause. When he reached the inner breastworks, he saw the enemy coming down the Dover road from the direction of Kinston. He came back and ordered the companies in front, (six in number,) to follow him; he led them up the railroad in order to pass through the enemy and unite with the 25th at the next crossing of the railroad, some three-fourths of a mile in the rear. As soon as the enemy in front saw us leave the breastworks, they closed in upon us, firing volley after volley up the Rail and Dover roads, while the three Regiments which had gained our rear, poured a destructive fire from front and left into the little column as it moved steadily up the Railroad. The enemy had already gained the breastworks this side of the swamp, capturing the piece of artillery there, and used the works against us as we passed within 40 yards of them. The fire for half an hour was exceedingly severe. Our men keeping in ranks and perfectly cool, returned the fire and loaded and fired as we advanced. Marching some distance up the Railroad, Col. Faison saw Col. Rutledge, with three of his companies in the swamp on our right, when we were informed that General Ransom, who had arrived just before the yankees were discovered in our rear, had escaped towards Kinston, leaving orders for the 25th to save themselves, which they did, five companies which were stationed south of the Railroad escaping through the swamp on the left, the three with Col. Rutledge on the railroad through that on the right. The expected junction being now impossible, Colonel Faison ordered his companies into the swamp along with the three of Col. Rutledge. The enemy were so close upon our men on all sides that we lost 148, most of them supposed to be captured and many wounded. We now know of but 14 wounded; among them Lt. D. S. Ray of Orange, mortally. The behavior of the officers and men engaged deserves the highest praise. It was a glorious sight to see our three or four hundred, who, having fought the enemy for four hours in front, now marching under four fires to meet an enemy in the rear many times their numbers, with as steady a step and in as good order as though on drill. But most conspicuous was the gallantry of Col. Faison, as he directed their movements. His men love him for his cool courage, if for nothing else.

The unfortunate results of this affair are nothing more than might have been expected. Col. Faison had often expressed his disapprobation of keeping any other than a cavalry picket at Gum Swamp; because the swamp can be crossed at any point, and it is impossible for a picket force to extend its flanks so far as to meet the enemy at that point he may select for his crossing, without weakening too much the force at the station itself. In this instance, the enemy crossed with three Regiments, some miles to our right, retaining three in front to hold our attention there.

The firing on both sides was uninterrupted, with the exception of half an hour, from 5.27 to 10.30, a. m., five hours. Had Col. Rutledge and his Regiment been permitted to remain and fight, as he and they wished to do, until we could make a junction with him, the result would probably have been different. The order for their retreat compelled our retreat and consequent loss.

Getting around the yankees by passing through the swamp, we met reinforcements four miles below Kinston. The enemy was driven before us, Gen. Hill carrying us by next afternoon to their entrenchments, seven miles from Newbern where he sent them with seventeen pieces of artillery.

Yours truly, AN EYE WITNESS.

Lt. Col. George.—We had the pleasure of seeing this morning, Lt. Col. George, late of the Eighteenth Regiment N. C. T. Col. George was wounded by a minie ball in the hip at the battle of Chancellorsville, but is now able to walk about without difficulty, although his wound is not yet quite healed. He had tendered his resignation some days before the battle, but up to that time, it had not been acted upon. It has since been accepted.

Col. George had been with the regiment from first to last—shared in all its dangers and participated in all its triumphs, bearing himself well and bravely.—*Wil. Journal.*

Auction Sales.—We stepped in to the auction room where the sale of blockade goods is going on, but we soon stepped out again. How articles are going now we cannot say, but we noticed a few things, to wit:—Lightbody's news ink, formerly 20 cents per pound, went at $2.50; Crown Champagne, $205 per doz.; Martell Brandy, $145 per doz. Pine Apple Cheese $5.50 per pound, and so on.—*Wilmington Journal.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On the 5th May, of wounds received on the day previous in the battle before Fredericksburg, John B. Scott, of Co. F, 54th Reg't.

At the Fair Ground, Raleigh, 4th ult., Geo A Thompson, of Orange, aged 23.

NEW FLOUR.—Flour from this year's wheat was brought to Montgomery, Ala., on the 16th inst.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Particulars of recent operations in Mississippi are slow in reaching us. We take the following from the correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser, which makes a scant record up to the Battle at Edwards' Depot:—

JACKSON, MISS., May 19, 1863.

I sit down to write you relative to the stirring events of the last ten days, but without any knowledge of how or when I will be enabled to forward my letter, but trust to good luck.

Upon entering this city I saw what I pray God I may never see again—a sacked city and outraged people. A general scene of desolation presented itself. The track of the Southern road, from Pearl river through the city, including all turn-outs and switches, platforms and rolling stock, with offices, &c., were all destroyed. The same road was destroyed in like manner for two miles West. The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Rail Road was likewise destroyed North and South from two to three miles each way, together with all its buildings, &c. All foundries, factories, machine and work shops were burned. The Confederate House and all its furniture and stores were burned. The hat and blanket factory East of the Confederate House, the depot hospital, small pox hospital, the buildings on the West, North and South were destroyed. On Main-street the large block of brick buildings, where the medical stores had been stored, except the Southwest corner, was destroyed. In this block was Green's banking house, which was robbed of $200,000. The Fair Grounds' buildings were destroyed. The quarters of Major Mims were also burned. The office of the Mississippian was gutted, the types thrown into the street, and the presses broken to pieces and everything injured possible. Every store in the city, without a single exception, was gutted, the contents given away to those who would take them or destroyed. Private houses were also robbed; likewise individuals of money, watches, jewelry, &c. The State House was visited by them, the Federal Flag hoisted on it, and the furniture badly injured. The Governor's mansion came in for a share of their wrath. The furniture was smashed and piled up in the floor for burning, but through the intercession of some parties was not burnt. The Catholic Church was fired and burned to the ground.

The Masonic and Odd Fellows' Halls were rifled of all but the jewels, which were saved.

The Federals had plenty of counterfeit money, and passed it on all who were simple enough to take it.

A good deal of distress and suffering exists in consequence of the damage done.

From the best information that I can obtain, the Federals have carried off about three thousand negroes from this County, together with a large number of horses and mules. Some of the negroes have already left them and come home.

Battle of Raymond.—But little is known of this battle or the losses sustained. Gregg fought the Federals with less than four thousand men, and held them back for some time, say forty-six hours, but having no artillery, and the enemy being constantly reinforced, he was compelled to fall back on Jackson for reinforcements, where there were but few to give him. The federals advanced on the city, and after a short but spirited engagement, captured it. Our loss altogether in killed, wounded and prisoners, will foot up about 800. Of the Federal loss we only know of some 250 wounded in the Jackson hospitals, and over 900 in the neighborhood of Raymond.

Gen. Johnston marched with Gregg's and Walker's Brigades to Calhoun, on the rail road to Canton. He has succeeded in collecting a fine column of 10,000 or 12,000 men, which he this morning safely threw over the Big Black to the Vicksburg side. This fact has given great satisfaction to all, and a general feeling of relief is experienced, and it has gone far towards restoring public confidence.

Battle of Baker's Creek.—On Saturday, 16th, the Federals having been mending Big Black Bridge by way of Edwards' depot, Gen. Pemberton advanced a heavy force over on this side of the river, about six miles, and engaged the enemy on Baker's Bluff. Here a very heavy battle was fought, very few particulars of which are known. It is known that Pemberton had the advantage of the ground—that he was successful until Grant reached the field with reinforcements from Jackson. Pemberton did not fight half his forces. Gen. L. Tilghman's division was known to have been engaged. He was killed. Tilghman commanded at Ft. Henry, and had the alternative of escaping and losing his army, or saving his army and being captured himself. He chose the latter alternative. A few days after Buckner, at Donelson, had the alternative of escaping and losing his army, or of sharing its fate in captivity. He shared its fate. Both were heroes and noble examples of Kentucky chivalry. Loring, who commanded our left wing, did not engage until late, when he found himself surrounded by the enemy in heavy force. He charged and cut his way through their lines, and marched on Crystal Springs, 28 miles south of Jackson. After getting out, it is said he encountered a supply train of Grant's, of 150 wagons, which he destroyed. It is also reported that he lost all of his artillery, which he was compelled to abandon, but lost few men. Our loss as estimated by Gen. Pemberton, is said to be 3000, and the enemy's at three times that number. Knowing the ground, the disproportion of the loss of the two armies is quite a reasonable estimate, if we lost 3000 men. Pemberton whipped the forces he was fighting, and when Grant came up retired behind his entrenchments, expecting, it is said, a general attack from Grant which was not made. Loring is very highly extolled for his part in the fight.

Yesterday evening the enemy sent in a flag of truce for his principal Surgeon, who had been left here in charge of the Federal wounded. From the enemy we learn that their loss in the battle of Baker's Creek was 6000 killed and wounded. They claim to have captured 16 pieces of artillery and 700 prisoners.

Affairs are beginning to look better, and I sincerely hope the worst has passed. The storm has been a long time gathering, and our entrenchments have not yet been attacked; all has been so far out-post fighting. Grant's army above and below is estimated at 120,000 men; and now, to make due allowances for casualties, I think that he can hardly bring more than 80,000 men into the field.

The Spoils in the late Battles.—Walk down Broad-street any morning, you will see one or more cars densely packed with muskets, knapsacks, canteens, cartridge boxes—the *omnium gatherum* of a field from which a great army has been driven. Day after day, and all day long, these spoils are being emptied into wagons to be carried to the proper repositories and furbished up for future use. Along the sidewalks of the same street you behold broken caissons, limber chests, wheels, axles and dilapidated wagons in great quantiteis. Yet Hooker's men came over "without baggage."—*Rich. Cor. Chas. Mercury.*

A Deserter Shot.—A squad of militia, under Capt. Yeargin, stationed at the Falls of Neuse river, attempted to arrest a deserter named Fort, in that neighborhood yesterday, and the deserter resisting and firing on Capt. Yeargin, was shot down by some of the squad and killed.

Ral. Progress 28th.

ENGLISH OPINION.

From the London Times, May 2.

There can hardly be a citizen of the Federal States who will not feel bitter envy and a tingle of self-reproach as he reads the address of the Southern President on the success of the Confederate arms. The language of that address is familiar to the history, and still more to the imagination of the American. All the topics are those which that nation has latterly claimed for its own. A people suddenly thrown on its defence, and though unprovided with ships, arms, powder, and even food, hurling back in disorder and disgrace fleets and armies on the scale of a Xerxes or a Darius; multiplying its hosts by rapidity of movement, strengthening its unprovisioned fortresses by concealing their weakness; sacrificing gain, comfort and every earthly consideration to patriotism—this is the particular portraiture of greatness on which the American citizen fondly gazes and finds his own image. He panted and pined for at least one more occasion in which the earnest of his budding glory, given ninety years ago, might be more largely realized on the grand scale of modern warfare. The eastern horizon was one day to be blackened with enormous navies, hurling bolts and raining fire into New York and other Atlantic cities. Armies were to effect a landing and push their way into the interior, spreading terror and desolation. But the ships were to be shattered, foundered and shipwrecked; the armies were to perish or capitulate, and, after the lapse of years, the foe was to find himself reduced to sullen inactivity, too proud to make peace, too exhausted to persevere. Every battle-field of the Old World was to be eclipsed by the more severely tried and more successful heroism of the New. There was a time when we, on this side, sometimes smiled at these dreams. Greece would never transfer itself to the Potomac, or the Rappahannock become a classic stream. But this has come to pass, and these visions have been fulfilled. The parts, however, are not as expected. It is the American himself—the American of the boastful, prosperous, teeming North—who is the furious, multitudinous but discomfited invader. He is himself repelled, shattered and prostrated. It is from him, not for him, that all this glory has been won. In this famous, world-wide story, which will be told for all ages, he is the savage invader, crushed to the ground, trodden under foot, or driven into outer darkness.

What, then, is to be done? We are now an old people; we have gone through many vicissitudes, and we have the wisdom which comes by experience. But even a brief and narrow experience may tell the Northern States what to do in this matter. Any man, however good, however great, may have to make the best of a disaster; perhaps to escape obloquy where he hoped for fame. This is a case of bankruptcy—a bankruptcy of ambition, expectation and fame. The United States are not to be the very great, very united, very powerful, very glorious, very free, very wealthy, very unencumbered people that they expected to be. They are to be rather more like the rest of the world. It is no such very great hardship, in fact, though great enough, no doubt, to people who but the other day were claiming half this globe. We of the Old World have seen four or five pretensions to universal empire utterly confounded, even after they had acquired some probability and prescription. So we think it only natural the experiment should be tried in the New World and should fail.

But when the worst has come to the worst, then arises the occasion for a wisdom which is only second to that which shows itself in prosperity. It is something to lose everything but honor. It is something to save one's life in a shipwreck. It is something to give your creditors five shillings in the pound. It is something if your son turns out an ordinary gentleman when you expected him to be an Archbishop or a Lord Chancellor. We moderns say that "half a loaf is better than no bread," but one of the oldest "saws" in the world is on the folly of a man who does not know how much more the half is than the whole. The Americans have only to do what everybody has to do some time or other—what, according to history, all nations have had to do—and what, according to theology, the human race has to do—try for the second best when the first is gone. The United States best know how much England gave up last century, and how little she has really lost by it. France is an extensive, prosperous, glorious and most formidable empire, but she has failed in several attempts at universal empire, and now occupies less territory than she did a thousand years ago, or at the beginning of this century. She is not the better for Algeria: Russia is not the happier or stronger for Poland; nor Austria for her footing in Italy. England has refunded many conquests when she found the cost of holding them. If the Americans are too high-minded to be advised by us, perhaps they will take a lesson or two from our history, which happens to be most to the point when it is their history as well as ours. We have been quite as proud of the United States and have found them quite as useful since they ceased to be our own. We have all come to the conclusion that they had a right to be independent, and it was best they should be. Nor can we escape the inference that the Federals will one day come to the same conclusion with regard to the Southern States.

Fire.—About a quarter past two o'clock on yesterday afternoon fire was discovered on the water side of the Sheds at or near the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Depot. The sheds contained cotton and probably Spirits Turpentine. In a very short time the flames spread to the large wooden warehouse a few yards North of where it first broke out. All the sheds, the warehouse and contents, were destroyed, except a few bales of Cotton, which were thrown into the river. It is not known certain how the fire originated, but it is supposed it caught from sparks from a Str. which left the wharf but a short time previous to its being discovered.

The Railroad sustained no injury from the conflagration.

We learn that the amount of cotton destroyed was some 1,016 bales, of which 900 bales belonged to the Confederate Government, and 116 bales to private parties. The government sustained a loss of about $150,000. We learn that of the balance, 100 bales belonged to O. G. Parsley & Co. We do not know whether it was insured or not. The 16 bales belonged to Captain Powers, and was insured. The buildings were comparatively of little value.—*Wil. Journal, 28th.*

Council of State.—We learn that the Board of Internal Improvement will meet in this city on Saturday the 30th of May, and the Council of State on Thursday the 11th of June.—*Progress.*

Vallandigham within our lines.—The following is a special dispatch to the Daily Rebel:

FOSTERVILLE, TENN., May 25.—Vallandigham reach our lines under a flag of truce this morning, from Murfreesboro. Gen. Martin refused to recognize the flag. The enemy then left him between the lines at his own request. Gen. Martin received him as a citizen of the U. S., banished from his home and country, because he had dared to resist a tyrannical government.

The Alabama.—The Alabama is said to be at Guadaloupe, blockaded by the United States vessels Alabama and Oneida.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

NEAR KINSTON, May 25, 1863.

When I wrote you last, 8 a. m. Saturday morning, we were 18 miles from here down the Dover road, having driven the enemy before us beyond that point. At day break we pushed on 4 miles to Core Creek,—our force consisting of Cooke's brigade and the 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th of Ransom's, with 3 batteries of Artillery Gen. Hill, in command,—where the enemy had made a stand. After some ¾ of an hour's cannonading on both sides and skirmishing by the infantry during which time two or three of our men were wounded, the enemy left. The country beyond the creek was then scoured and we moved forward again 6 miles, when we came up with the enemy about 4 p. m., entrenched some seven miles this side of Newbern. The march to this point was an awful one, four men dying from exhaustion on the way. The day was intensely hot, the thick dust suffocating, no water to drink save green stagnant stuff hot and muddy, and the smoke from burning houses and woods set on fire by the enemy in their retreat filling the air and almost blinding and suffocating the men. The flames reaching to the road on both sides, added to the intensity of the sun's heat. After a halt we were again moved forward, and leaving the main road just the other side of Batchelor creek, we were moved down a road, leading to the right, some ¾ of a mile, where 17 pieces of our artillery were placed in position. Then commenced some very beautiful practice by Starr's, Branch's and Bunting's Batteries, which fired by battery upon a block house in their front. It is said that nobody was in the block house or just about it. What Gen. Hill's object was I know not, unless by the heavy fire to draw back a body of the enemy said to have gone up the Trent road towards our rear. This fire continued for half an hour or more. The 15th Reg't meanwhile engaged the enemy's skirmishers on our left, (losing two or three wounded,) both sides using artillery to some extent. We on the right were then rapidly moved to the left, expecting to attack the enemy in their entrenchments. But on reaching the main road, instead of filing down it towards the enemy, we were ordered away in the opposite direction, much to our surprise. Returning about a mile, we bivouacked for the night. Next morning, Sunday, we returned to Core Creek, rested until 5 p. m. when we marched back to Gum Swamp Yesterday, our Brigade was brought back to Kinston and portions of Cooke's Brigade left on picquet.

148 of our Reg't (the 56th) are missing. 14 are *known* to be wounded, Lt. Ray mortally. Many of the missing are supposed to be killed and wounded

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

KINSTON, May 28

Messrs. Editors:—There has not been much of general interest for a correspondent—ye veritable "Long Grabs" for instance—to note down this way. It is getting "mighty dry" now,—even "new dip" has almost ceased to bubble in the fountain. A shower of rain is daily expected, however, but that will depend very much on the weather.

Some cases of small-pox are reported among the troops about here. The health of the army otherwise is very good. We have here now Ransom's and Cooke's Brigades and Colquitt's Georgia Brigade, Moore's, Cumming's, Bunting's, Starr's, Cameron's, Branch's and perhaps other batteries. The first three are from Wilmington, the fourth from Fayetteville, the last from Petersburg. Pettigrew's Brigade left here some time ago, and Daniel's left recently, both for Virginia. There are other Brigades and troops in the Eastern part of the State, and all our troops in this department are constantly changing and moving. Gen. Hill's Headquarters are now at Goldsboro', though he is here frequently. Gen. Ransom is in command of this post now and has been unwell for a few days. Col. Clark of the 24th commands the Brigade as senior Col. in Ransom's absence or when he commands the post. Maj Haskell of S. C. has been chief of artillery in this Department for several months, but I learn is now assigned to duty elsewhere, and Major Branch, of Branch's Virginia Battery, has been promoted to Chief of Artillery.

Gen. Jones, the yankee officer in Newbern who commands the enemy's expeditions up this way, is said to be a lawyer of Philadelphia He was Col. of the 58th Penn. reg't, said to be a splendid regiment. He is certainly a brave, daring officer, and has a guide of the same character, by the name of Wiggs Tilman, a native of this county and once a member of Capt. Foy's Co. in Nethercutt's Battalion He accompanies Jones and pilots the yankees in their raids through the country. His father lives west of this place and his wife now lives some miles south of here on the river road and within our lines. Tilman is represented as a shrewd reckless character and would do as good service for one side as the other, and it is said, he has made application once or twice to get back in our army since he left his old company. Gen. Jones has also for servant and guide a negro named Cæsar, the property of Mr. Lane, who lived near Core Creek till the enemy occupied that section. This boy has been runaway a good deal and had usually hired his own time and worked from place to place through the country. He is very intelligent and altogether a bad, daring, desperate character. I believe he was captured once, but by some means escaped. There is another negro by the name of Bill, belonging to Dr. Cobb, who has a plantation on Southwest Creek just below here, of similar character, who serves as guide for the 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Of yankee troops that are and have been at Newbern are the 27th, 32d, 44th and 45th Mass. Regt's., 58th Pa. and 3d N. Y. Cavalry. Some artillery companies returned North a short time ago, their time having expired Gen. Palmer, of N. Y. I think, is said to be in immediate command of the Post at Newbern. Gen. Wild is to be there soon to organize a negro Brigade. Every facility is to be afforded him by all concerned.

I think it very desirable to retain the same Brigade (or more) here permanently, that they might get more thoroughly acquainted with the country and citizens. Heretofore the troops have changed here so much that none of them possessed sufficient knowledge of the country to foil and entrap that evil and bold raider, Jones, while he and his forces have been here since the fall of Newbern I believe.

I learn that all of the 56th Reg't have come in but 148, who are no doubt prisoners. I suppose this includes Starr's men also.

Writing love letters for the negro cooks to their sable "dulcineas" is a common amusement with the young men and officers in the army. Every letter is sure to be answered, and a most extravagant, classic, lengthy and superlatively exquisite love correspondence is kept up The "agony" is piled on with all the approved flirtations. And after the most excruciating wooing and coquetry and "plot" enough for a dozen first class novels, "his own lubly angelic Dinah fros herself into his buzum and begs forgiveness." But the poor darkeys do not invent all this mischief themselves, and although often intending amusement, yet sometimes cupid's dart's are really meant and felt. A "nice young Lieut." writes an eloquent love epistle for a negro boy to some curly haired damsel. Her young mistress, of "sweet seventeen" and just out of school, poetry, albums and flowers, reads the letter for her and writes a rainbow sunset reply which the "young Lieut." reads again for Cuffee. Oh! isn't that pleasant!—and then the excitement and curiosity to find out,—"Oh *who is it? who is it?*" *Exit omnes.*

Now that writing paper is scarce and expensive, I would suggest to the friends of the soldiers at home to send to their relatives and friends in the army the blank leaves at the beginning and end of books. There are usually half a dozen blank leaves in every book about the house that will do very well to write on with a pencil, and in many cases will do for pen and ink. The soldier has to pay from $2 to $4 a quire for inferior paper, and sometimes it cannot be had at all

Truly, LONG GRABS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions: Miss Rachael J Whitaker $7; Mrs David Gee $5; Mrs Sarah Ferguson $3, 6 prs socks; Miss Eliza Hawley $1; Mrs M E Pemberton 3 curtains, 4 prs socks, 1 spread; Miss Ann Colvin 1 bed spread, 1 sheet, 2 pillow slips, 2 towels, old linen; Miss Irene McNeill 8 prs socks; Miss S A Tillinghast 4 towels, old linen; Mrs J D Williams 1 piece sheeting; Mrs E J Lilly 6 bed spreads; Mrs W B Wright 2 jars pickles, sage, old linen; Mrs A A McKethan 5 bottles catsup, jar pickles; Mrs S T Hawley 3 window shades, clothing, socks, vinegar; Miss Hines, 1 jar pickles, old linen; Mrs Margaret Hooper books and papers; Mrs H L Myrover curtains, musquito netting, pickles; Mrs J Utley pickles; Mrs G W Williams pickles, old linen; Mrs Maggie Smith, Miss Fannie Carmen, Miss Nott, Mrs Kyle, Mrs Broadfoot, Mrs Hybart, Mrs McLean, Miss Mary Weeks, old linen and cotton, very acceptable, as the touching appeals from our hospitals are unceasing in urging us to represent to our Ladies the importance of a continued supply of old linen and cotton for our wounded soldiers.

The Association also gratefully acknowledges the receipt, from Mr. James M. Williams, of about 1400 lbs. of bacon and $818 in cash, the balance of the collections for our soldiers near Charleston, who were understood to be in great need at the time; but that need no longer existing, the original donors desire the said balance to be distributed among the deserving and needy poor of the town.

The usual weekly meetings of the Ladies at the Seminary will be resumed on Thursday next.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Will you allow me through the columns of the Observer to call the attention of the Managers of the Western Rail Road to the manner of storing freight at McIver's Depot. Some time in March I had a lot of Salt shipped from Wilmington to that place, it was thrown out on the side of the Rail Road where it lay more than a month exposed to all the hard April rains by which it suffered considerable loss. It may be said in excuse that the warehouse is too small to hold all the freight sent through, but I noticed there was plenty of pine timber and a good steam saw mill not far off, and a plank shelter for salt would be a good deal better than out doors exposed to the weather. As there will be a good deal of that kind of freight to this County it is to be hoped the Managers may take the matter into consideration and do better hereafter. ALAMANCE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In General Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., of typhoid fever, on the 18th inst., Archibald T. McLean, a private of Co. E, 51st Reg't N C T. He was a young man of high character, and was highly esteemed by all his comrades. He always performed his duty promptly, and the Regiment has lost one of its most efficient men and the country one of its truest patriots.—Com.

☞ Several communications unavoidably deferred.

Eight per cent. Treasury Notes.—There is an incipient excitement on the subject of the eight per cent. Treasury notes, (says the Richmond Examiner of the 29th,) which threatens to grow into importance.

There were between three and four hundred millions of these notes issued. Up to the 22d of April, at which time they ceased to be fundable into eight per cent. bonds, and became fundable only in seven per cent. bonds, there were funded between one hundred and sixty and one hundred and seventy millions, leaving still in circulation between one hundred and fifty and one hundred and seventy-five millions. In consequence of the fact of their ceasing in August to be fundable, the banks of Richmond have felt themselves obliged to issue the following notice:

"The banks of this city have resolved, in consideration that they are not fundable from and after the 1st day of August next, that they will decline to receive on deposit, from and after the 10th day of June next, any Confederate States notes which bear date prior to the 1st December 1862, and that they will not pay out any such notes, nor use them in settling balances, from and after the 5th day of June next."

Western Railroad.

FROM to day Freight will be received and discharged at Egypt Station, the present western terminus of this Road. The Station heretofore known as 'McIver's' is discontinued. By order of the Board.

JNO M. ROSE, Treas'r and Transportation Ag't, W. R. R.

May 27, 1863. 32 2w

GRIND STONES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have taken the Agency for the sale of Messrs. W B Farrar & Co's Grind Stones, and have now on hand sizes running from 18X2¾ inches to 6 feet by 11 inches; and can have cut at short notice ANY SIZES wanted. Persons in want of Grind Stones will please correspond with the undersigned, who will fill orders promptly and guarantee the quality of the grit as represented.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 27, 1863. 32-tf

THE DIXIE PRIMER,

FOR the Little Folks. A further supply at wholesale or retail by E. J. HALE & SONS.

May 27.

☞ **The Annual Meeting of the** Stockholders in the Fayetteville Gas Light Company will be held on Thursday, June 11th, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., in the Town Hall in Fayetteville.

A. McLEAN, Pres't.

May 27, 1863. 32tm

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from near Bennettsville, on Friday night the 22d inst., a dark chestnut-sorrel HORSE, with a white streak down his face, both hind feet and legs white nearly to the knees. Said horse rather under the medium height, very heavy built, with a remarkably long and thick mane, and a very pretty horse; in fine order, five years old. The horse has been traced above Rockingham. The above reward will be paid to any one who will secure the horse so that I can get him.

P. P. EMANUEL.

Bennettsville, S. C., May 24. 32-4tpd

Powder! Powder!!

50 LBS. fine No. 1 RIFLE POWDER, suitable for rifles or shot guns.

Also, another supply of WRITING PAPER, of various qualities.

Also, superior SNUFF, three different popular brands.

For sale by J. W. LETT.

May 27, 1863. 32i6tpd

Adjutant and Insp'r General's Office,
RICHMOND, May 1st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52.

THE following Act of Congress, approved by the President, is published for the information and direction of all concerned, in connexion with the act relating to impressments heretofore announced in General Orders No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, April 6, 1863, and as supplementary to said act:

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate impressments by officers of the army."

The Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases of appraisement provided for in said act, the officer impressing the property shall, if he believe the appraisement to be fair and just, endorse upon it his approval; if not, he shall endorse upon it his reasons for refusing, and deliver the same, with a receipt for the property impressed, to the owner, his agent or attorney, and, as soon as practicable, forward a copy of the receipt and appraisement, and his endorsement thereon, to the board of appraisers appointed by the President and Governor of the State, who shall revise the same and make a final valuation, so as to give just compensation for the property taken, which valuation shall be paid by the proper department, for the use of which the property was taken, on the certificate of the appraisers, as provided in the act of which this is amendatory.

Approved April 27, 1863.

By order, (Signed,) S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r General.

All parties taking appeals from the decisions of local appraisers, to the undersigned, are hereby notified that these appeals must be made up in due form and accompanied by suitable proofs and reasons, in accordance with the law, or they cannot be acted on.

H. K. BURGWYN,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Commissioners of Appraisement for N. C.

May 26, 1863 (R. S.) 32-4t

DEPOSITORY, C. S. A.,
FAYETTEVILLE, 25th April.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, *not bearing interest*, dated prior to 1st Dec'r 1862, may be funded into Seven per cent. bonds or stock, until the 1st day of August 1863. After that date they are not fundable.

Treasury Notes not bearing interest, dated subsequently to 1st Dec'r 1862 and before the 6th of April 1863, may be funded in Seven per cent. bonds or stock, till the 1st day of August 1863, and after that day are fundable in four per cents.

Interest on interest-bearing Notes, accrued to 1st Jan'y 1863, will be paid at this Office, and annually thereafter.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.

23-itA1

For sale, at old prices,

A SMALL CORN MILL, with fixtures complete, to run by steam saw-mill or horse-power of threshing machine. R. N. BUIE.

Egypt, (W. R. R.) May 26. 32-2tpd

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS.* Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.

DAVID ANDERSON & CO.

Jan. 19. 95-itf

WAR NEWS.

From Vicksburg.—MOBILE, May 28.—A special dispatch from Jackson 27th, says reports from below state that Banks had crossed his army at Bayou Sarah. A Federal deserter confirms the reports of the carnage at Vicksburg. Grant sent a flag of truce to-day about his sick and wounded. Pemberton is burning tar and using other disinfectives to save our troops from the effects of the Federal dead rotting in front of our works. The slaughter of the Federals was far greater than at any battle of the war. The Mississippian states that two gunboats had been sunk at Vicksburg. The Mississippian of Tuesday evening says the battle of Vicksburg was the most stubborn of all.

From Vicksburg.—RICHMOND, May 29.—An official telegram from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, dated 27th inst., states that Gen. Stevenson reports that hard fighting has been going on at Vicksburg since Tuesday of last week with continued success, and that our men are confident and in fine spirits.—*Whig.*

From the West.—MOBILE, May 28.—News from Memphis to Grenada, and was believed, that Memphis and Helena were captured. Afterwards a telegram from Oxford to Grenada and Helena, to-day, says we captured, on Monday, a man from the river, who had reached Canton and had read a dispatch to Col. Ferguson that Marmaduke had taken Helena, hanged a regiment of negroes, numbering three hundred and forty, and their Yankee officers. The Quartermaster at Canton says positively that the statement may be relied on.

From the Rappahannock.—RICHMOND, May 29.—Last evening's train from Fredericksburg brought the rumor that Hooker was preparing to leave the Rappahannock and establish a new base somewhere on the York Peninsula. What were the indications on the part of the enemy that gave rise to this report we were unable to ascertain.

Examiner.

From West Point.—RICHMOND, May 28.—The yankees in the vicinity of West Point are committing great depredations and outrages. They have burned mills, dwelling houses and barns in King and Queen county as well as in Gloucester and Matthews.

In the latter county, near the line of Gloucester, about a dozen of the wretches committed the most shameful and brutal outrages upon the person of Miss Cray, a young lady of high respectability. The injuries to her person were so great that it was feared she would die.

Residents in that section of country say that a regiment of cavalry would effectually check these depredations. If the men of the country would form themselves into guerilla parties, they could clear the country in a week.

Some days ago our troops took down below West Point two pieces of artillery, and fired into a transport, disabling it and causing great commotion aboard. Shortly after the departure of our artillery, the yankees landed troops from two gunboats, and burned three dwelling houses with all the out buildings.—*Enquirer.*

Yankee Raid.—RICHMOND, May 29.—The Federals last week made a raid down the Rappahannock river into Westmoreland and Northumberland counties, and they carried off between 800 and 900 horses, and 130 wagon loads of negroes, besides those which were mounted on stolen horses The wagons were also stolen. They burned houses, barns, and outstanding crop of last year.

Enquirer.

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 25th and 26th have reached Richmond.

They are full of the operations in Mississippi, the fall of Jackson, and the various battles before and after that event. The battle at Baker's Creek on the 16th they claim as a great victory over Pemberton. They confess to a loss of 1600 killed and wounded in one (Hovey's) Division, 500 in one (Bomer's) Brigade, and 400 in another. But they say they finally drove Gen. P. from his "most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill," capturing 2000 of his men.

On the 17th, they again fought Pemberton who made a stand at Big Black Bridge, capturing 3000 of his men. Pemberton burned the bridge, and retreated to Vicksburg with only 3 left of 60 cannon with which he began the campaign.

The official dispatch dated rear of Vicksburg, May 20, from which we condense the above, closes as follows:—

"After building four bridges on the Big Black, Gen. Grant arrived before the town, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies via Chickasaw bayou, having cut the town off from Haine's Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy, and which Gen. Grant will occupy.

"There was sharp fighting through the day yesterday. Steele won and holds the enemy's upper water batteries, and gets his water from the Mississippi.

"Sherman's corps lost yesterday five hundred, killed and wounded.

"McPherson, who holds the centre, lost little, as did McClernand, who holds the left.

The gunboats kept the enemy on the alert during the night, and *probably* the town will be carried to-day. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in it."

On the 24th, President Lincoln received a telegram that "Vicksburg is ours." "The Stars and Stripes now float over it." This lie, however, was not believed even in Washington, where the Navy Department gave it the lie by announcing that the fleet was then bombarding Vicksburg.

Row in New York.—There was a free fight in City Park, New York, on Sunday evening among returned soldiers. The State militia was ordered out, and restored quiet.

Conscription.—It is expected the War Department will call for 300,000 men and that conscription will begin at the earliest possible moment.

The difficulty with England.—W. H. Aspinwall, and ten other prominent citizens, are to be sent to England to adjust all grievances between U. S. and Great Britain. Adams is to be invited to resign, and if he declines he is to be peremptorily recalled.

The Charleston Defeat.—The London Post, May 6, says: "To the American Unionists the defeat of Capt. Errricsson's iron clads to effect the destruction of Fort Sumter is a heavier blow than any defeat sustained by their armies in the field."

A North Carolina Commissioner in England.—Mr. John White Aspinwall, commissioner from North Carolina, has issued an invitation at Manchester for subscriptions to the cotton bonds of that State, for the sum of £300,000 sterling.

Vallandigham.—The following paper is circulating in Ohio:

"The undersigned respectfully represent that the most sacred rights of citizens are guaranteed by the Constitution of our fathers. It has been violated in the arbitrary arrest, illegal trial, and inhuman imprisonment of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. We therefore demand of the President of the United States his unconditional release."

Military Appointments.—We mentioned some days ago the report that Major Generals A. P. Hill and Ewell had been appointed Lieutenant-Generals. We are enabled, upon official information, to say that the report was correct. They will be assigned to commands in the army of Northern Virginia.—*Rich'd Examiner.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1863.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

We have just received and to-day begin to use a lot of printing paper at so very large an increase over the last previous price as to oblige us to change our terms of subscription. This last increase of price will add to our annual expenses, for the single item of paper, about $6,000. And how long before there will be another increase in the price of paper we cannot tell, the present being the fourth advance in fifteen months. Of course we cannot afford to lose $6,000 by continuing to print the paper at the recent prices. We must either increase prices or reduce the size of the paper. To the half sheet system we have a strong repugnance; but in anticipation of such a rise in the price of paper we have been endeavoring to purchase an additional supply of the smaller sized type we use, so as to be able to reduce the size of the paper one-fifth without diminishing the quantity of reading matter in it. In this we have not succeeded. There is no other alternative than to increase the price of subscription, which will be, on and after this date, $6 a year for the Semi Weekly, and $4 a year for the Weekly Observer.

Money received by mail will be credited at the new prices, but will be promptly returned to any one who may be dissatisfied therewith.

Single copies of the paper will be sold at 10 cents.

Some two months ago we forwarded accounts to a number of old subscribers who are not on the cash list, and who owed us for more than one year. An unusual proportion of these have paid up, but those who have still neglected to do so will not receive the paper after this day. We cannot afford to print for them without prompt payment. June ', 1863.

VICKSBURG.—All eyes are still turned to Vicksburg, and the latest telegram assures us that Vicksburg still stands. Long may it stand! The yankees were in ecstacies a week ago over a story received and published by Lincoln himself, that "Vicksburg had fallen! the stars and stripes floated over it!" This was issued just in time for the European packet, and it is now half way across the Atlantic, with the glorifications of the yankees over it.

The Jackson (Miss.) correspondent of the Mobile Register, under date of May 23d, speaks hopefully, and even confidently. The most discouraging idea in his letter is that the abusers of Gen. Pemberton have succeeded in impairing confidence in him. But the following Address to his troops has the ring of the true metal:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF EAST MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA, May 12, 1863.

Soldiers of the Army in and around Vicksburg: The hour of trial has come! The enemy who has so long threatened Vicksburg in front, has at last effected a landing in this Department, and his march into the interior of Mississippi has been marked by the devastation of one of the fairest portions of the State! He seeks to break communication between the members of the Confederacy, and to control the navigation of the Mississippi river! The issue involves every thing endeared to a free people! The enemy fights for the privilege of plundering and oppression! You fight for your country, homes, wives, children, and the birthrights of freemen! Your Commanding General, believing in the truth and sacredness of this cause, has cast his lot with you, and stands ready to peril his life and all he holds dear for the triumph of the right! God, who rules in the affairs of men and nations, loves justice and hates wickedness. He will not allow a cause so just to be trampled in the dust. In the day of conflict, let each man, appealing to Him for strength, strike home for victory, and our triumph is at once assured. A grateful country will hail us as deliverers, and cherish the memory of those who may fall as martyrs in her defence.

Soldiers! be vigilant, brave and active; let there be no cowards, laggards, nor stragglers from the ranks, and the God of battles will certainly crown our efforts with success.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen'l Com'dg.

The same Mobile paper says that Gen. Johnston had, on the 25th inst., a force of 40,000 men ready to take part in support of their devoted brothers beleaguered at Vicksburg—that Grant's losses at Raymond, Big Black, and outside of the Vicksburg works, are enormous, and if he began with 100,000 men his losses will have reduced his force to an equality now with ours. It also says, if we were not deterred by the bad yankee habit of predicting good tidings, we would venture to prophesy that we shall soon hear that Grant is taking to his boats, and has abandoned the siege.

From another correspondent, our Mobile cotemporary is advised that a large body of Mississippians are on their way to defend their own State, their place in Tennessee being supplied by soldiers from other States. The entire cavalry which Van Dorn commanded has been placed under command of Gen. Forrest.

STIRRING EVENTS AT HAND.—See the report of Hooker's new "change of base," which has probably resulted from his discovery that Gen. Lee is about to make a forward movement. If things work on that line as we hope, even Vicksburg will soon be thrown in the shade.

THE UNIVERSITY.—Some sad reflections grow out of a comparison of the Annual Commencement of this venerable Institution, which will take place this week, with that three years ago—the last year of peace. Then the Senior Graduating Class consisted of 85. Now it numbers 8. The *first-mite* men of that year were 8—equal to the whole class of the present year. Of those eight, death has claimed three victims—Battle, Wilson and Wooster—young men as noted for purity of character as for rare attainments. At least four of the other five—if not the whole five—have seen hard service in the field. How many more of the 85 sprung to arms in defence of their country, and how many have perished in the struggle, we know not; but if we may judge from those around us, few if any have remained inactive spectators of the fight. Five of the 85 were from this town—all entered the service, and one—the lamented Lutterloh—is in his grave. Two others whom we well remember to have seen and marked at that Commencement—Bruce and Weir—preceded Lutterloh to the grave, though none entered the army earlier, or in a more self-sacrificing spirit, for he entered and served his term as a private in the Bethel Regiment.

It is well known that the Class of 1860 was a favorite one with the Faculty of the University, for its literary and moral merits. It has perhaps sustained greater losses than any other. But every battle field has claimed its victims from the Alumni of the University. Spring field, Shiloh and Murfreesborough in the South and West, and all in Virginia, from the first at Manassas to the last at Chancellorsville, offer most melancholy evidence that "those whom the Gods love die early." The composition of the armies North and South brings to mind what the historian has said of the fatal field of Flodden three and a half centuries ago:—

"The action was desperate, and protracted till night separated the combatants. The victory seemed yet undecided, and the numbers that fell on each side were nearly equal, amounting to above 5000 men. But the morning discovered where the advantage lay. The English had lost only persons of small note, but the flower of the Scottish nobility had fallen."

So now, the yankees lose the off-scourings of the foreign population of their great cities—those great moral pest-houses;—but the flower of the Southern youth fall in every battle. Yet let us not repine. Nothing good or great is ever attained without sufferings and sacrifices; and certainly the object of all these sad offerings is a great and good one—for it is nothing less than separation from a hateful tyranny, involving "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These sufferings and sacrifices have earned for our infant Confederacy a name excelled in true glory by none of the older nations of the world.

RELIEF OF WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINIANS.—We have received from Mrs. M. A. Covington, Golden Spring, near Rockingham, Richmond county, $30, a part of the proceeds of a Lecture delivered in Rockingham by Rev. Charles Taylor, to which she desires us to give the proper direction, that it may be appropriated to the benefit of wounded North Carolinians in the recent battles near Fredericksburg. We have accordingly forwarded the amount to Surgeon General Warren, who has been giving his personal attention to the wounded since the battles until his return to Raleigh a few days ago.

☞ See 4th Page.

THE LATE FIGHT BELOW KINSTON.—We copy elsewhere an account of the late affair at Gum Swamp which agrees with our own information, received within the last few days. The letters from Kinston indicated a surprise, a rout, and a complete scattering of the 56th Regiment. These letters were very far from being correct, though of course the writers not being near the scene of action, told only what they heard from persons who had not shared in the engagement, and who did not belong to the 56th, or the 25th, or to Starr's Battery. The gallant men who fought so well against such odds were not at Kinston to tell their own story, but at their post of duty—pursuing the flying enemy to Newbern. They were astonished on their return from the pursuit to read the accounts of their engagement.

We make the following extracts from a private letter, dated Kinston, May 26:—

"The Observer reached us this afternoon, and great was our surprise on seeing the account of our fight as given in a letter from a correspondent at Kinston. But still greater was our astonishment on seeing in the Raleigh Progress the stories which had reached that place. We came out of the fight thinking that we had not only fought well, but achieved wonders in getting away as many of our men as we did. Gum Swamp is a perfect trap, and our Colonel has often remonstrated upon the danger of keeping a picquet force other than cavalry (unless a very large force) in that position. But we went there in pursuance of orders, and not only occupied the *established* posts, but extended them in larger force. We could not picquet the whole Swamp with squads without destroying the usefulness of all. * * * * When the enemy's 3 regiments made their appearance in our rear, we had been fighting the enemy in front with perfect success for 4½ hours, sending scouts continually to the right lest they should be flanking us. These always reported everything quiet there; and very naturally, for the enemy had made a great detour—they had marched through the swamp 4 miles to our right. We turned to meet them, and our men behaved most beautifully. It is impossible to imagine anything more gallantly done than their march in "common time" up the railroad, the enemy on all sides. I saw *no man* behave as he should not. And Col. Rutledge (who with his noble regiment would gladly have been in the fight) says he never saw cooler men in his life than were ours, as they made this march from the breastworks in front to meet the enemy in the rear,—loading and firing as they went, the enemy pouring fire on us from four directions."

The following are the casualties as now known.

Co. A.—Wounded and missing: C H DeFord, in thigh, John Wright in wrist, Camden; and C Williams, Henderson, in hip.—3.

C.—Wounded:—R Davis in leg, B F McDonald in hip, both of Pasquotank, James Kelly, Chatham, arm amputated.—3.

D—Lt D S Ray, Orange, in head mortally; J W Holserback in head; Thos Roberts in leg; Jas Berry ——; all of Orange and missing.—4.

E.—Wounded: R B Williams, Northampton, in thigh, S Carmon, Cumberland, slightly in wrist; D A Clements, Orange, in arm and missing.—3.

H.—Wounded: Jas O Scoggins, Caswell, in arm and missing.—1.

Cos. F, G and I, were a mile to two miles from the fight, being on picquet on the right.

The following is a statement of the missing in Company B, 56th Reg't, Capt. F. N. Roberts:

1st Lieut R W Thornton, 2d Lieut D M McDonald, Corp'l John D Carver, privates R H Averett, R M Averett, Joseph Atkins, Wm Bowden, Littleton Barefoot, James Barefoot, Daniel A Buie, Lewis D Burklow, J H Buckingham, Arch'd Black, J W Hudson, Daniel N. Johnson, Benj F Kendrick, Madison McDaniel, John T Moore, Wiley Nunnery, L S Tart, Henry Ussery, Mark Wood, Clement Wood.

We see by the Petersburg Express of the 29th that 230 Confederate prisoners, privates, arrived there on Thursday for exchange, having all been captured in Eastern North Carolina within the past few days. They no doubt embrace those captured at Gum Swamp, except the officers, who were detained at Fort Norfolk by special orders from Washington, supposed for some special purpose.

We learn this morning, by an exchanged prisoner arrived here, that the above mentioned 230 prisoners have been already exchanged, and have doubtless rejoined their regiments.

THE YANKEES AT MURFREESBORO', N. C.—We have seen a letter from Murfreesborough giving an account of the late yankee raid of "five gunboats and several thousand men" to that place. The first intimation of their approach was the whizzing of a shell over town—the first sound of the kind most of the people there had ever heard. There being no troops near, no resistance was made. They first sacked the Post Office, from which however nearly every thing of value had been removed; then the gov't stores, 20,000 lbs. of bacon and 60,000 rounds of ammunition. They impressed the few teams left in town to haul these to their boats, and so anxious were they to get off that they made their men pull some of the loaded wagons to the river. They forced open stores and all unoccupied houses, taking only brandy and tobacco, and only a portion of these. They forced open the Methodist Female College and carried off the blankets and some other bedding. They performed some acts of outrageous vandalism, such as pillaging Mr Capehart's jewelry shop and destroying his tools and materials; taking the Methodist Minister's best clothes and destroying the rest; destroying the whole of Dr. Hutchings' medicines, clothes, &c.; robbing a negro of $15; and *stealing a setting goose from her nest!* This is hardly credible, but is an actual fact. Mr Wilson was shamefully beaten by a man supposed to be intoxicated. They were generally very civil, which was doubtless owing to the fact stated by the commander, that "he had a set of most roguish men, but he would not allow the worst of them to come to the town." Only one negro (an old woman) went off with them.

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—We deeply regret to learn from the Standard, that John H. Irvin, of Rockingham county, who was discharged by Chief Justice Pearson on a writ of habeas corpus, because he had hired a substitute and received a regular and unconditional discharge as a conscript, *has been re-arrested by order of the Secretary of War*, and is now at Camp Holmes, the conscript camp near Raleigh.

We cannot believe that the Secretary of War will persist in holding Irvin, but rather presume, from his very proper course in a former instance when Gov. Vance applied to him for the delivery of a citizen of this State who had been improperly arrested, that he will make amends for this outrage upon the judicially affirmed rights of Mr. Irvin. Doubtless Gov. Vance has promptly demanded the discharge of Irvin.

The Standard says:

"The officer who executed the order of the Secretary of War to arrest Mr. Irvin has not only laid himself liable to damages for false imprisonment, but he has violated a statute law of this State, for which he may be fined and imprisoned. Chapter 46, of the acts of the last Legislature of this State, ratified the 11th day of February, 1863, provides among other things—

"That when any person shall have been discharged out of custody by a Judge, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and shall be arrested and detained upon the same cause on which he was discharged as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Judge to issue a writ commanding the Sheriff of the County where the detention may occur, to take the body of the person so detained, and bring the same before him or some other Judge having jurisdiction; when, such former discharge appearing—and if it appear that such second arrest and detention was made illegally; and with the knowledge of the former discharge—the party offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court."

"This law was introduced in the Senate by Gov. Graham, and passed the two Houses by a large majority. It was rendered necessary by the illegal and unconstitutional arrests of our citizens by order of the Secretary of War, and by the refusal of his subordinate at Salisbury, Captain McCoy, to permit the writ of *habeas corpus* to be executed in behalf of citizens detained by him. The clause above quoted was especially necessary, as a case had occurred calling for the prompt action of the Legislature. A citizen named Jones had been arrested—had sued out his *habeas corpus*—had had a hearing before Judge Kerr, and was discharged; whereupon he was re-arrested by McCoy, kept in solitary confinement for nine or ten days under circumstances of marked cruelty, from the effects of which he died. He was thus deprived not only of his liberty *but of his life*, by a tyrannical order, executed in defiance of the decision of one of our Judges."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Virginia voted on Thursday last for Governor, Congressmen, &c. Hon. T. S. Flournoy, Brig. Gen. "Extra Billy" Smith, and George W. Munford, clerk to the House of Delegates, were the candidates for Governor. Mr. Munford was distanced, but enough is not yet known to decide which of the two other candidates has been successful. Among the Congressmen elect is Hon. Wm. C. Rives.

Several things about this election please us—the rebuke to the Richmond Enquirer and two or three other newspapers which earnestly strove to re-organize parties, and the defeat of Mr. Munford for Governor, and of a Mr. Lyons for Congress in the Richmond District. We know nothing for or against either gentleman. We are pleased, because they were made partisan candidates by the Enquirer and its allies, who electioneered for them in that infamous (and in these days ruinous) old fashion of lauding them as Southern men par excellence and depreciating their opponents as at least of doubtful loyalty. The people of Virginia, it seems, would not listen to these partisan organs. *They* could not understand how Mr. Lyons who stayed at home was more loyal than Col. Wickham who has been fighting the yankees since the war began. The Enquirer ought to have learned that by its experience with Gov. Vance and the people of North Carolina last year.

THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.—In the main, we agree to the claim of our respected contemporary that it has acted its part well towards the North Carolina troops in Virginia. Yet the complaint made by the Observer some days ago is not therefore at all less well-founded. Our complaint was that no man after the most careful reading of the accounts of the late battles given by the Richmond papers would have known that North Carolina had a soldier in the field. This in the face of the fact that North Carolina soldiers did most of the fighting, and suffered much more than half of all the losses—about two-thirds of the *killed and wounded*. The Richmond papers professed to give accounts of *the battles*, not of the achievements of this or of that regiment or brigade. Yet the soldiers of every State except those of North Carolina were puffed, some of them disgustingly. There was not the most distant allusion to North Carolina in any of them. It was like playing Hamlet and omitting the character of the Prince of Denmark.

North Carolina in the Late Battles.—Several of the journals in that State, and the Fayetteville Observer particularly, express great dissatisfaction at what they impute to be a wilful and ungenerous pretermission of the North Carolina soldiers by the Virginia press in its reports of casualties after battles, and in its notices of the performances of the different brigades and regiments. We do not know, in a general sense, to what extent this charge is true. We are, however, inclined to the belief that it is too sweeping. It can hardly be supposed that any of the newspapers in Virginia can be disposed to underrate or ignore the gallantry which has been displayed so conspicuously upon every field by the North Carolina troops. What earthly motive could they have for such a disingenuous and illiberal course? If there has been any neglect or suppression on the part of any of them it must have been unintentional and accidental.

As far as the Express is concerned, we feel satisfied that its columns have at all times and in all cases been as much alive to the interest and honor of North Carolina as any journal published in that good old commonwealth. We feel as proud of her achievements in this war as if we were one of her own sons, and have never failed to give the credit which is due to her for the patriotism and bravery with which she has stood up for the glorious cause for which the South is battling. She has contributed nobly in every way to its maintenance, and her soldiers have covered themselves with glory. In the recent battles on the Rappahannock, their deeds of valor and daring were conspicuous. Where the fight was hottest, there they were sure to be found. The lists of killed and wounded sufficiently attest this fact, and history will duly record it.—*Pet'b'g Express.*

SEND HIM BACK!—When Vallandigham was brought to our lines in Tennessee he proclaimed himself a loyal citizen of the United States; and to our officers he said, "I am a citizen of the State of Ohio and of the United States. I am here by force and against my will. I, therefore, surrender myself to you as a prisoner of war." By all means let him be promptly returned. The Confederacy should not allow itself to be made a Botany Bay for the United States. Let him go back to keep up and add to the strife among his countrymen, which may die out if he should remain in exile.

A BALTIMORE PAPER.—We are indebted to Serg't Wm. H. Watkins, Co. C, 14th Reg't, for a copy of the Baltimore American of May 22d, forwarded to us from Richmond. We condense some items from it which we have not seen elsewhere.

It has a report that Gen. Bragg was cautiously sending reinforcements to Mississippi, but doubts the truth of this, as the two armies are 500 miles apart.

Solomon Woolworth, of the 118th Indiana Reg't, professes to have spent 2½ months within our lines, visiting Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Columbus, Alabama, and other points. At Vicksburg he says he found 500 guns well manned, and 31,000 troops. But he tells some things that throw discredit on his whole story.

The business of running the blockade is stated to have fallen off in a great measure in consequence of the capture of so many of the blockade running vessels. The numerous arrivals at Wilmington do not confirm this.

There are said to have been $100,000,000 subscribed to the last yankee loan.

Considerable exultation is manifested over the capture of Gen. Buckner's furniture, two car loads, consisting of "a great quantity of silver ware, several rich sofas, bedsteads, centre tables, mirrors and all the articles usually found in a fashionable residence, together with a Rebel officer's uniform."

The arrival at home of several disbanded regiments of two years' men is mentioned. One of them, out of 1100 men, returns 491. Another with only 240 rank and file.

Attorney General Bates has issued instructions to the District Attorneys and Marshals as to mode of proceeding in confiscating the property of rebels under the acts of the Lincoln Congress.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.—The proprietor, in forwarding to us the advertisement which appears in this paper, urges us to come up and spend a week with him. How happy would we be to go to that magnificent country, not for a week only but for a month; but we see no hope of such a relaxation from toil. To such of our friends as can spare the time, we would advise the trip; and after (or before) going to the Springs, a sojourn at the delightful Hotel of our friend Blair at Asheville will be an enjoyment which we will envy them.

Fall in Prices.—It is refreshing to observe the decline in the prices of many articles that have been held at figures far above the reach of the larger portion of our community. Having taken a downward course, we trust that they will descend with greater rapidity than they went up.—*Chas Courier*.

Fatal Accident.—We learn that an accident occurred this morning at the Clarendon Iron Works, resulting in the almost instantaneous death of a young man named Wells, aged about 17 years, who was employed there in running the stationary engine used in driving the machinery.—*Wil. Journal, 30th.*

The Tax on Commission Merchants.—The Secretary of the Treasury writes to an Augusta firm "that in returning his sales, the Commission Merchant is not required to include sales of produce for account of producers, and consequently, such sales are not liable to the tax".

Martyrdom in Louisiana.—*Five or six thousand* men, women and children, citizens of the unhappy city of New Orleans, by reason of their refusal to take an oath of fidelity to the government of their enemies, and make a solemn renunciation of all State authority, have been carried off from their homes and landed on the desolate, sandy shore of Pascagoula, upon the Gulf of Mexico, destitute and without shelter, there to live or die.

From Mexico.—News from Mexico to the 2d of May, states that from the 16th of March, when the assault began on Puebla, every effort of the French had been met by disaster, and on the 2d of May they had not accomplished anything worth naming. No less than nine assaults had been made on the Mexican works, but in almost every case the assailants were repelled. The French losses are put down at 8,000 men, 3000 deserters and 242 prisoners. The Mexicans were preparing to pursue the French army.

From the Rappahannock.—FREDERICKSBURG, May 29.—It may be stated, with some degree of certainty, that the army of the Potomac is in motion. Your correspondent received information a few days since that Hooker had removed his headquarters, and that on the 24th inst., in the city of New York, the World newspaper placed on its bulletin board a placard announcing that his army was retiring from the Rappahannock to the fortifications in front of Washington. The indications and intelligence from the enemy's camp favor the conclusion that Stafford is being evacuated, but the destination of the hostile army is in doubt. There are rumors of a heavy infantry and artillery force proceeding down the river. A large cavalry force has exhibited itself during the past day or two in front. The enemy's designs are not distant, and you may expect shortly to hear of stirring events from this quarter.—*Cor. Exam'r.*

RICHMOND, May 30.—There seems to be no longer a doubt but that Hooker is making some important (not forward) movement. A gentleman who came from Fredericksburg yesterday assures us that he himself saw upwards of 20,000 yankees moving down in the direction of Port Royal.

Gen. Ewell went up yesterday morning and was enthusiastically received by his old corps, at Hamilton's crossing. The Army of Northern Virginia is to be divided into three *corps d'armee*, to be commanded respectively by Generals Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill. *Examiner.*

From Vicksburg.—MOBILE, May 29.—The reporter of the Advertiser, at Jackson, says that the enemy has retired from the immediate front of our fortifications at Vicksburg, and is reported to be fortifying. The want of water will probably force him back to Big Black river.

Albert Adams has had a spirited skirmish in Yazoo, killing and wounding some twenty Federals.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.—SHELBYVILLE, TENN., May 28.—The Indiana Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis on the 20th instant; 7,500 people were present. Regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery encircled the place of meeting, and nobody was allowed to enter the circle without a special permit.

D. W. Voorhees, President of the Convention, made the boldest speech yet. Resolutions adopted say that a day has arrived when the public servants, setting themselves above their employers, have two wars on their hands, one on the rebels and the other on the Constitution and those Northerners upholding it. The arrest of Vallandigham for the exercise of his right of free discussion, has been received by the Indiana Democracy with just disapprobation as an evidence that the first and most sacred right of citizens has been stricken down in derision. The Indiana Democracy will stand firm by Vallandigham in his defence of the sacred rights of constitutional freedom.

The Confederacy in Foreign Courts.—The Paris Galignani says:

"An application was made to the President of the Civil Tribunal by M. M. Erlanger & Co., bankers, under the following circumstances: In the beginning of 1863 the applicants had undertaken the negotiation of a loan for the Confederate States, but their operations were suddenly paralysed by a notice of seizure of its proceeds served on them at the instance of M. M. Dupasseur & Co., shipowners of Havre, who alleged that they had a claim on the Confederate Government for a million of francs, as an indemnity for the willful destruction of their ship, the Lemuel Dyer, with a cargo of 2,683 bales of cotton, when leaving New Orleans in April, 1862. France not having recognized the Confederate States, Dupasseur & Co. could not obtain a remedy by diplomatic means, and therefore adopted the expedient of seizing the proceeds of the loan. Erlanger now applied for an order to annul the seizure, on the ground that it interfered with their rights as negotiators of the loan, and the question involved points of international law not within the competence of the tribunal which granted the order for seizure.

The application was opposed by Dupasseur & Co., whose counsel argued that the Confederate Government was the only party entitled to demand annulment of the seizure, but the President decided that as the seizure had impeded Erlanger & Co.'s operations, they had a right to demand its suppression, especially as the claim of Dupasseur & Co. had not been legally established, and he accordingly granted the order demanded by the applicants."

Vallandigham.—SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., May 28.—Vallandigham intends going to Virginia in a day or two, but is undecided yet as to what point.

MARRIED,

In Sussex Co., Va., on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Petersburg, Col. SOL. WILLIAMS, 2d N. C. Cavalry, to Miss MARGARET B. PEGRAM, daughter of Capt. R. B. Pegram, C. S. N.

On the 28th ult., in Brunswick County, by the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, Mr. WILLIAM E. BOUDINOT, to Mrs. LEONORA WATTERS.

In Lumberton, 19th March, by R. M. Norment, Esq. Mr E W BATTEN of Columbus Co., to Miss SARAH F. BRYAN of Lumberton, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm R. and C. S. Bryan.

At Lumberton, on the 23d inst., by Col. Sinclair, Lieut. J. B. ELLINGTON, of Clingman's Brigade, to Miss MOLLIE, daughter of the Rev. Robert Bibb, of Lumberton.

DIED,

In this town, this morning, little SALLIE J., daughter of John H. and Lizzie Ruart, aged 18 months and 12 days. [Wilmington Journal please copy.

The funeral will take place at Mr. W. H. Costin's on Lamon street, near the old gun-house, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock; citizens and friends are invited to attend.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 30th ult., GEORGE HODGES, son of Ruffin and Margaret A. Vaughn, aged 1 year 6 months and 3 days.

In Lumberton, 15th May, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. SARAH INMAN, aged 78 years, a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

In Sampson county, on the 15th April, Mr. BRYAN DAWTRY, aged 77 years; and on the 16th inst., Mrs. NANCY DAWTRY, relict of the above, aged 76 years. Both members for about 30 years of the M. E. Church.

Spirit of the Age and N. C. C. Advocate please copy.

In Randolph county, on the 20th inst., of puerperal fever, Mrs. MARTHA J. ELDER, wife of Mr. William Elder, in the 27th year of her age. She leaves a disconsolate husband and three small children to mourn her loss, and many other relatives who dearly loved her. She was a very affectionate wife, mother and daughter. The survivors hope their loss is her gain.—Com.

In the vicinity of Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 15th inst., after a painful illness of several years' duration, Mrs. SUSAN CROWSON, consort of Rev. H. H. Crowson, aged 52 years. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."—Com.

Near Wadesborough, on the 22d of May, HOLUM STURDIVANT, aged 49.

In Wadesborough, on 25th May, Mrs. REBECCA TAYLOR, of Bennettsville, S. C.

In Randolph county, on the 18th ult., Dr. JOHN W. LONG, youngest son of the late Hon. John Long, in the 39th year of his age. He was a graduate of the University of N. C. and of the Medical University of Philadelphia, and was loved and esteemed by all who knew him—a true friend, a dutiful son, a kind brother, an affectionate parent, a devoted husband.

At Springfield, N. C., May 14, ELIZABETH JANE, infant daughter of Shockley L. and Miriam Gibson, aged 3 months.

In Richmond county, May 27, after a protracted illness, Miss ELLEN, daughter of Mrs. Margaret J. McMillan, aged 16 years.

Cotton Yarn for Wool.

HAVING accepted an agency from the Governor of the State, under the direction of Col. H. A. Dowd, A. Q. M., at Raleigh, to assist in procuring a supply of WOOL to provide clothing for our North Carolina Soldiers the coming Fall and Winter, we are authorized to exchange Cotton Yarn at the rate of 1 bundle of 5 lbs. for 3 lbs. of Wool unwashed, but free of sand and burs. Any person having Wool to spare can greatly aid our State authorities in their laudable efforts to sustain the cause of our country, and at the same time contribute (in many cases) to the comfort of their own friends and kindred in the army, not by making a donation, but receive a full equivalent for their wool. It is hoped and expected therefore that a prompt response will be made to this notice, as it is important that the Wool should go into the hands of the manufacturer at an early day, to be made ready for wear by the early Fall. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 30, 1863. 33tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday 25th May, my Boy NELSON; he is copper complexion and weighs about 150 lbs.; aged about 23 years. I will pay $50 for his delivery to me or $25 for his confinement in Jail. N. A. STEDMAN.

June 1. 33-tf

GLORIOUS NEWS!

☞IMPORTANT INFORMATION!
☞IMPORTANT INFORMATION!!
☞IMPORTANT INFORMATION!!!
☞IMPORTANT INFORMATION!!!!

Read! Read!! Read!!!

ANY young lady or gentleman sending us their name and address shall receive a circular by first return of mail which will convey to them some valuable information—information which may be of $10,000 value to them. Address (inclosing stamps to prepay return postage,) TERRY & CO., No. 24, Masonic Hall Building, Rockingham, N. C.

May 29. 33*2tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 85 to 90. Lard 85 to 90.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Butter 2 00.
Beeswax 70 to 75.
Chickens 1 25
Coffee $5 50 per lb.
Copperas 1 25 to 1 50.
Cotton—40 to 42.
Cotton Yarn $5 to 12 50 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 65 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $5 per lb.
Flour—Selling in small lots at $40 for super.
Forage—Fodder $6 per hundred; Hay $4; Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn $4 50. Wheat $8 00. Rye $7 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 4 50, white 5 50 to $6.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75.
Leather—Sole $4 per lb, Upper 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 to $22 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 50 per lb.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 3 50 to 4 00; sweet 4 00.
Rice 20 to 25.
Sugar—$1 50 at retail.
Salt—Sound 25.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 40 to 1 50.
Spirits Turpentine 75 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $2 to 2 50.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

WILMINGTON MARKET, May 20.

Beef cattle 40 to 55. Bacon, 95 cts. to $1, hams $1 to $1 05. Butter $1 75 to $2 25. Corn $4 to $4 50. Coffee $4 50 to $5. Flour, $38 to $40 per bbl. Lard $1 to $1 05. Molasses $8 to $10. Peas $5 to $6. Potatoes, sweet, $5 50 to $6. Rice, clean, 20. Salt $12 to $13. Sugar $1 35 to $1 50. Fayetteville Factory sheetings $1 50 to 1 55. Tallow $1 25. Yarn $12 to $15.

Steam Engine, Bar Iron and Cotton, AT AUCTION.

TO-MORROW at 11 A. M., I shall sell at Auction:
One two Horse ENGINE with Copper Boiler;
1000 lbs. Bar Iron;
325 lbs. Hoop Iron;
3 Bags Cotton;
One Cart;
8 No. 10 and 60 Ploughs;
3 doz. Ladies' Hose, Black and White;
Needles and Knitting Pins;
Pocket Table Cutlery.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
June 1, 1863. 1t

CHOICE WINES AND BRANDY AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY morning at 11 o'clock, I will sell a small lot of choice Wines together with a few bottles of good Brandy. J. H. COOK, Auct'r.
May 28.

P. TAYLOR —OFFERS FOR SALE—

COFFEE, Sugar, Flour, Rice, Tobacco and Soap, Powder, Cooking Soda, white and col'd Spool Thread, Combs, Pins and Needles, Hats and Shoes.

One box of sundry Goods just received from Charleston. 2 fine cloth Cloaks for Ladies; Gentlemen's fine Gaiters; Green and Black Tea. P. TAYLOR.

June 1, 1863. 33-3m3ti
Presbyterian 2 mos.

FOR SALE.

10 Kegs Bi Carb. SODA.
Black PEPPER.
New Orleans SYRUP.
For sale by H. McMILLAN.
June 1. 4tipd

Run the Blockade!

W. MacIntyre

is offering to-day,
1 case Calico, 1400 yards;
18 dozen colored Handkerchiefs;
200 doz white and black Tapes;
80 packs English Pins;
120 boxes Black Pins;
12 doz Coat's Spool Cotton;
100 doz Clark's Spool Cotton, assorted colors;
3 lbs Black Italian Sewing Silk;
36 groce Agate Shirt Buttons;
432 groce black and white Bone Pant Buttons;
100 doz Ivory fine-tooth Combs;
1 chest Congua Tea;
50 bags Liverpool Table Salt;
5 boxes Extract of Logwood;
5 barrels Sal Soda.
June 1, 1863. 33-3w

INK.

BLACK WRITING INK in pint bottles. Two dozen in a box, securely packed in saw dust. Orders accompanied with money promptly filled.
Address G. W. LAWRENCE, Fayetteville, N. C.
June 1, 1863. 33-tf

PIEDMONT SPRINGS, BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

THESE Springs are situated in Western North Carolina, about Fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasant abound in the Mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of Visiters by the 1st JULY.

☞ One-Fourth of this property with Three Hundred acres of Land attached would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.
May 24. 33-3mpd

ARREST THE COWARDS!

JAMES ALBERT MOORE, BENJ'N M. WELCH and JOSEPH BREWER, privates in Co. A, 5th N. C. Troops, cowardly deserted their comrades on the evening of the 15th May and have doubtless gone to their homes at Fall Creek P. O., Rock Spring Dist., Chatham county, N. C. The usual reward of THIRTY DOLLARS each will be paid for their apprehension and delivery at Raleigh to Col. Mallett of the Conscript Dep't. Also, BENJ'N W. IVEY of Robeson county, ARICK BRITT of Robeson county, and WM. H. HATON of Harnett county, for whose apprehension a like reward will be paid.

It is to be regretted that we are obliged to advertise these men like runaway negroes.
BENJ. ROBINSON, Capt. 5th N. C. Troops.
May 29. 33-4t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., June 1, 1863. When called for please say they are advertised.

Miss Sallie S Arthur, Mrs Susan Allen, Richard R Bell, Lieut W D Barnes, Riley Buchanan, Thomas Bugler, Henry J Bullard, T S Barrett 3, Miss Bell Buie, Samuel Bennett, Mrs Elizabeth Carver, A T Cade, W H H Culbreth, Daniel Cornbow, Lewis Chandler, John Caster, Miss Sophia E Culbreth, Lieut E T Davis, L H Darden, Miss Safroney Daniel, John Delchi, Frank M Duffee, James H Enis, M C Elwell, Jacob Edwards, Jas Fitzgerald, D W Gill, Mrs Pherabee A Hill, J W Horn, Miss Rebecca Hadley 2, J L Hall, Nathan Hall, Miss Elizabeth Hoover, Mrs Martha C Harris, Miss Elizabeth Honeycutt, L W Jones, Miss Rebecca Jones, Reuben Jackson, Miss Martha Ivey, Mrs Mary Ivey, Miss Enely Jessup 2, Mrs Sarah Jessup, Miss Mariah Kelly, Mrs Anna C Kitzmeller 2, Mrs Fancy Morley, Mrs Many Milender, Duncan Monroe, Mrs Mary C Monroe, Miss Abbie Murphy, Miss Many J Miller, J A McDonald, Hugh McMillan, Duncan McLauchlin, Alexander McArthur, Alex McCaskill, Royal Noble, William Nichols, Miss Olive Pope, Miss Levena Paul, Miss Sarah E Pearson 2, Allen Porter, Redick Price, Isham Royal, Jas H Stevens, Alexander Stark, John Steward, Mary Jane Smith, Miss Betty Jocelyn Smith, Miss Josephine Turner, Miss Louisa J Williams, Patsey Walker, Thomas Wingard, J P West, Capt John Wilkes, James L Watson, Mrs Mary L Watson
JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO., Commission Merchants, And Agents for the Steamer Kate McLaurin.

OFFICE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY JAS. C. SMITH & CO
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
May 4, 1863. 26-118tpd

WE the undersigned, Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following prices to be those which will be just compensation to the owners of property impressed for the use of the Government for the next sixty days, subject to alteration should circumstances meanwhile occur to make it advisable.

We divide the State into four Districts, as under present circumstances, we find material differences exist:

DISTRICT No. 1, is to consist of all the counties East of Warren, Franklin, Johnston, Sampson, Bladen and Columbus, *inclusive*, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn,	$15 00	per bbl of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel.
Meal,	3 15	" bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel.
Bacon,	85	" lb.
Wheat,	6 00	" bushel of 60 lbs for choice white.
Flour,	30 00	" bbl of 196 lbs, first quality superfine.
Oats, baled,	5 50	" 100 lbs.
" unbaled,	5 00	" 100 lbs.
" cleaned,	2 50	" bushel of 32 lbs.
Peas,	3 50	" bushel, measured.
Hay and Fodder,	3 00	" 100 lbs unbaled.
" "	3 50	" 100 lbs, baled.
Rice, cleaned,	16	" lb.
Salt,	8 00	" bushel of 50 lbs dry.
Sugar,	60	" lb, fair quality.
Lard,	85	" lb, good.
Leather, upper,	2 50	" lb.
" sole,	2 00	" lb.
" harness,	2 50	" lb.
Wheat straw,	1 00	" 100 lbs.
" " baled,	1 30	" 100 lbs.
Molasses,	4 00	" gallon.
Whiskey and Brandy,	3 00	" gallon.
Iron, round and plate,	350 00	" ton.

DISTRICT No. 2, is to consist of all the counties West of the aforesaid Counties to Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond, *exclusive*, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn,	$20 00	per bbl of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel.
Meal,	4 15	" bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel.
Bacon,	90	" lb.
Wheat,	6 00	" bushel of 60 lbs for choice white.
Flour,	30 00	" bbl of 196 lbs, first quality superfine.
Oats, baled,	5 50	" 100 lbs.
" unbaled,	5 00	" 100 lbs.
" cleaned,	2 50	" bushel of 32 lbs.
Peas,	3 50	" bushel, measured.
Hay and Fodder,	4 00	" 100 lbs.
" "	4 50	" 100 lbs, baled.
Rice, cleaned,	20	" lb.
Salt,	10 00	" bush of 50 lbs, good and dry.
Sugar,	60	" lb, fair quality.
Lard,	90	" lb, good.
Leather, upper,	2 50	" lb.
" sole,	2 00	" lb.
" harness,	2 50	" lb.
Wheat straw,	1 00	" 100 lbs.
Wheat straw, baled,	1 30	" 100 lbs.
Molasses,	4 00	" gallon.
Whiskey and Brandy,	3 00	" gallon.
Iron, round and plate,	350 00	" ton.

DISTRICT No. 3, is to consist of all the counties West, and including said counties to Alleghany, Watauga, McDowell and Rutherford, *exclusive*, and in said counties the prices shall be as follows:

Corn,	$18 00	per bbl of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel.
Meal,	3 75	" bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel.
Bacon,	85	" lb.
Wheat,	5 00	" bushel of 60 lbs, for choice white.
Flour,	25 00	" per bbl of 196 lbs first quality superfine.
Oats, baled,	4 50	" 100 lbs.
" unbaled,	4 00	" 100 lbs.
" cleaned,	2 00	" bushel of 32 lbs.
Peas,	3 50	" bushel, measured.
Hay and Fodder,	2 75	" 100 lbs unbaled.
" "	3 25	" 100 lbs baled.
Rice, cleaned,	25	" lb.
Salt,	12 00	" bushel of 50 lbs, dry and good.
Sugar,	60	" lb, fair quality.
Lard,	85	" lb, for good.
Leather, upper,	2 50	" lb.
" sole,	2 00	" lb.
" harness,	2 50	" lb.
Wheat straw,	1 00	" 100 lbs.
" " baled,	1 30	" 100 lbs.
Molasses,	4 00	" gallon.
Whiskey and Brandy,	3 00	" gallon.
Iron, round and plate,	350 00	" ton.

DISTRICT No. 4, is to consist of all counties West of and including said counties, and in said District the prices shall be as follows:

Corn,	$17 50	per bbl of 5 bushels, 56 lbs to the bushel.
Meal,	3 65	" bushel of 48 lbs to the bushel.
Bacon,	75	" lb
Wheat,	5 00	" bushel of 60 lbs, for choice white.
Flour,	25 00	" bbl of 196 lbs for first quality superfine.
Oats, baled,	4 50	" 100 lbs.
" unbaled,	4 00	" 100 lbs.
" cleaned,	2 00	" bushel of 32 lbs.
Peas,	3 50	" bushel, measured.
Hay and Fodder,	2 00	" 100 lbs, unbaled.
" "	2 50	" 100 lbs, baled.
Rice, cleaned,	40	" lb.
Salt,	15 00	" bushel of 50 lbs, dry and good.
Sugar,	75	" lb, fair quality.
Lard,	75	" lb, good.
Leather, upper,	2 50	" lb.
" sole,	2 00	" lb.
" harness,	2 50	" lb.
Wheat straw,	1 00	" 100 lbs.
" " baled,	1 30	" 100 lbs.
Molasses,	4 00	" gallon.
Whiskey and Brandy,	3 00	" gallon.
Iron, round and plate,	350 00	" ton.

The undersigned having earnestly endeavored to adjust the differences that have hitherto existed between the Agents of the Government and the holders of supplies necessary to carry on a war for their *own* defence, do now, most earnestly and seriously call upon all who would support the government of their own choice, in this its life struggle; upon all who would preserve themselves and their families from the licentious despotism of a malignant foe; on all who would save their own lives, their own liberties, and their own property from the hands of an unprincipled, devilish and bitter enemy, (who have already declared the entire confiscation of all their estates, and even their very extermination,) to come forward at once, with *all* they can spare, to the support of their brave sons and brothers now in the field, and with all their aid and sympathy for the government of their own making, and which is now so beset with many and great difficulties and dangers, and to cease this war of extortion against their own country, so disgraceful to its citizens, and so threatening to their own success in a contest in which their all is at stake.

H. K. BURGWYN,
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Commissioners of Appraisement for N. C.
May 29, 1863. 33-2w

WANTED,

A TEACHER who has had several years' experience wants a situation either as Principal or Assistant in some School. Can teach the Languages and higher branches of Mathematics.
For further information address A. McLEAN, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville.
May 21. 33-3t

TESTAMENTS AND HYMNS.

CONFEDERATE States Bible Society Testaments.
A Collection of Sabbath School Hymns.
For sale by E. J. HALE & SONS.
June 1.

Meeting of the Magistrates.

THE Magistrates of Cumberland county are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday of June Court next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
DAVID McNEILL, Chairman.
May 27, 1863. 32-2t

Hands wanted.

EIGHT or ten good hands wanted to work at the Salt Works on Lockwood's Folly Sound, below Wilmington. Good wages will be paid. Apply to A. M. CAMPBELL.
May 27, 1863. 32-3t

THE LATE CAMPAIGN ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The following remarkable letter appeared in the New York World, of the 18th:

By his administration of army matters since he took command, Gen. Hooker had acquired its confidence. No one, therefore, doubted our success in the movement about to take place, and there never was a time when the Army of the Potomac was in more effective condition. On the 28th of April Gen. Hooker had nothing left to desire; he had men enough; he was sustained to the fullest extent at Washington, and had the heartiest support of the army. Information (obtained I know not how, but which Gen. Hooker and Gen. Butterfield insisted was reliable beyond question) furnished the exact strength of the rebel army opposite, giving the location and effective strength of every regiment. This information was furnished corps commanders. They were assured that it was obtained from sources and by means entirely reliable. According to this information the total strength of the force on the other side was 49,800 men composed of Jackson's corps, 35,100, and two divisions of Longstreet's, numbering 14,700 men. This force was distributed along the Rappahannock, from Port Royal to United States Ford; the bulk of it, however, was below Fredericksburg. General Hooker's plan was to cross with the principal part of his army at Kelly's Ford and United States Ford, to move down upon the left of the enemy, force him to give battle outside of his entrenchments, or else fall back rapidly on Richmond. In either event the left wing of Hooker's force, consisting at first of three corps, (First, Third, and Sixth,) under Sedgwick, was to cross below Fredericksburg and vigorously pursue down the Bowling Green road and the Telegraph road, capturing, destroying, &c., &c.

The main purpose, however, to be accomplished on the left, was to retain as large a force as possible in front of Sedgwick. If this purpose failed, and they detached any considerable number of troops, an attack was to be made to obtain possession of their works and of the Telegraph road, cutting off their retreat from in front of Hooker.

On the morning of the 29th Sedgwick effected a crossing, sending one division of the 6th corps across two miles below Fredericksburg, and one division of the 1st corps across about one mile further down. On the following day the 3d corps (Sickles's) was detached from his command and ordered to join Gen. Hooker near Chancellorsville, crossing at United States Ford. The enemy still continued in front of our left in sufficient force to hold his works there and render an attack unadvisable, but at the same time troops were moving almost constantly from the direction of Richmond and passing towards our right. The General commanding, having been informed that these troops were doubtless reinforcements from Richmond, replied by telegraph that he hoped they were, as the greater would be our success! Up to the 2d of May matters on the left remained unchanged. On that day the 1st corps (Reynolds's) was ordered to march at once and join Gen. Hooker at Chancellorsville. There had been no general battle on the right. It seems that Hooker took position near Chancellorsville; the enemy felt his line on Saturday, and finally attacked Howard, who commanded Siegel's corps on the extreme right. A panic among the Dutchmen was the result. The stampede was checked, some of the guns captured from Howard were recovered, and the line re-established before night. In the evening of May 2d Sedgwick was ordered, first, to cross his entire corps and capture Fredericksburg and everything in it; second, to pursue the enemy by the Bowling Green road with his entire force. Hooker then stated that the enemy was flying, endeavoring to save his trains. A third, received at 11 o'clock that night, directed him to cross at Fredericksburg and march out on the plankroad toward Chancellorsville until he connected with the right under Hooker, to destroy any force he might meet upon the road, and to be in the vicinity of the commanding General by daylight the following morning.

In the execution of the two first he had already crossed to the Fredericksburg side. He accordingly moved at once on the Bowling Green road and entered the town shortly before daylight, having skirmished the entire way.

He found the works on the heights in rear of the city strongly occupied, but carried them splendidly by assault, losing one thousand men before it was accomplished. He then pushed on as directed, the enemy making what resistance he could at every favorable point. In the afternoon he came upon the enemy, reinforced by Wilcox's brigade from Banks's ford, and McLaws's division from the rebel main body, strongly posted on commanding ground near Salem Chapel, about half way to Chancellorsville. He attacked at once and continued the attack until dark, but failed to dislodge the enemy in front of him. During the day, May 3, Gen. Hooker had one corps, and only one, engaged for a short time in the morning; but during the rest of the day he did nothing. Sedgwick's guns were thundering in his ears, the very rattle of the musketry reached him; he knew that Sedgwick was coming to his relief, that the enemy were sending heavy reinforcements from his front to resist Sedgwick's advance, yet he never fired a gun to encourage him, although on the night of the 3d (Sunday) Sedgwick was within five miles of his lines. From 10 o'clock on Sunday until we recrossed the river he remained in his entrenchments idle. On Monday morning a force of the enemy from below Fredericksburg reoccupied the heights, cutting off Sedgwick's communication with the town and threatening his flank and rear. The force Sedgwick had failed to dislodge the day before was still in position at Salem Chapel.

He formed line of battle to the front and rear and repulsed an attack from the direction of Fredericksburg, intended to cut him off from Banks' ford, which was now his only line of retreat. Hooker sent word that he had contracted his lines *and was safe*; he hoped the enemy would attack him; that Sedgwick must not attack, but must look to the safety of his corps, falling back upon Fredericksburg or re-crossing the river at Banks' ford. Sedgwick remained all day in his position fighting more or less, his line forming three sides of a square, or nearly so, his extreme left resting on the river about midway between Banks' ford and Fredericksburg. Reinforcements were constantly coming to the enemy from Hooker's front, and in the afternoon Lee arrived in person. A desperate attack was immediately made upon the left of Sedgwick's line by McLaws', Anderson's, and Early's divisions in echelon of battalions and in column. This assault, one of the most formidable and determined of the war, was handsomely checked by Howe, who held his own until nightfall. During the night the corps fell back upon Banks's ford, and took position there, as directed by Gen Hooker, who telegraphed that it was of vital importance for Sedgwick to hold some position on the right bank until the next day. Before morning he ordered Sedgwick across the river. As soon as the crossing was made the order was countermanded! It was too late to go back, and the corps went into camp on the left bank. The following day the main body crossed and returned to their old camps, having lost more men and material than McClellan did in the seven days, and so ended the first (and I trust the last) campaign under "Fighting Joe." The feeling in the army is one of bitter disappointment and disgust. Among the officers of the regular army not one of any position has the slightest confidence in Hooker. Not even a plausible explanation of the strange conduct of the Commanding General has been furnished. No one can tell why he did not attack on Friday morning with his whole force. It was evident from papers captured at Chancellorsville that he had surprised Lee, and that up to that time no provision had been made to resist him. He had three corps on the ground and two others, Couch's and Sickles's on the march to join him. No one can explain why he did not attack with every available man when he heard Sedgwick's guns on Sunday afternoon. No one has yet attempted to account for his inactivity on Monday when he knew that Sedgwick was pressed by overwhelming numbers in front, flank, and rear. The fight of Monday afternoon was within six miles of Hooker's lines, yet he never fired a gun. Lastly, no one can tell *why he recrossed the river!* He went over there to fight, and came back without a battle. He selected the ground and chose the time. The weather could not have been better adapted to military operations, and there seemed to be nothing but his own indecision to defeat him. You can well imagine, without my going into details, what the feeling is in the army. The desire for McClellan's return, which has never abated since his departure, has now become more outspoken than ever. Men talk of it as possible, probable, certain; and rumors of every description constantly prevail.

It is taken for granted that there must be a change. For my part, I fear that if there is, it will not be the right one. Meanwhile Hooker talks boldly of further movements and another crossing. He is in this position: Another failure, no matter how disastrous, cannot place him personally in a worse position than he now occupies. A lucky venture may restore his fallen fortunes. He has everything to gain, nothing to lose, by another effort, no matter how rash. Under the circumstances, it is easy to foretell what course a man of his character and training will adopt. Unless something is done, and that speedily, to restrain him he will send his army to destruction. The President has been here, and, as usual, is infatuated, believing everything is well. The only hope is that by exposing the facts the radicals or semi-radicals may, in order to save themselves, do something to save the old Army of the Potomac from another awful sacrifice. Confidential agents from New York are now with the army to ascertain the state of feeling. One of them, a prominent Tribune man, spent a couple of days with the army and went away much astonished. It is stated that, after a long interview with the General commanding one of the corps, he asked, "In case Hooker is relieved, who is the proper man to command the army?" The General answered emphatically, "George B. McClellan." The other replied, "But he is, of course, out of the question; can't you name some one else?" The General answered, "Yes, Wm. B. Franklin, and aside from these two men I know of no one fit to lead this army."

The Great Yankee Hegira.—With all their lying, the Yankees at Washington are unable to conceal the panic and flight of the Eleventh Corps, numbering 27,000, in the battle at Chancellorsvile. A correspondent of the New York Herald, who witnessed the great stampede, thus describes the exciting scene:

"The flying Germans came dashing over the fields in crowds, stampeding and running as only men do run when convinced that sure destruction is awaiting them. I must confess that I have no ability to do justice to the scene that followed. It was my lot to be in the centre of that field when the panic burst upon us. May I never be witness to another such scene. On one hand was a solid column of infantry retreating at double quick; on the other was a dense mass of beings who were flying as fast as their legs could carry them, followed up by the rebels pouring their murderous volleys in upon us, yelling and hooting, to increase the confusion; hundreds of cavalry horses, left riderless at the first discharge from the rebels, dashing frantically about in all directions; scores of batteries flying from the field; battery wagons, ambulances, horses, men, cannon, caissons, all jumbled and tumbled together in one inextricable mass—and the murderous fire of the rebels still pouring in upon them.

To add to the terror of the occasion there was but one means of escape from the field, and that through a little narrow neck or ravine washed out by Scott's creek. Towards this the confused mass plunged headlong. For a mon ent it seemed as if no power could avert the frightful calamity that threatened the entire army. On came the panic stricken crowd, terrified artillery riders spurring and lashing their horses to their utmost; ambulances upsetting and being dashed to pieces against trees and stumps; horses dashing over the field; men flying and crying with alarm—a perfect torrent of passion apparently uncontrollable. The men ran in all directions. They all seemed possessed with an instinctive idea of the shortest and most direct line from the point whence they started to the United States Mine Ford, and the majority of them did not stop until they had reached the ford. Many of them, on reaching the river, dashed in and swam to the north side, and are supposed to be running yet. The stampede was universal, the disgrace general."

An Incident.—A member of a Virginia company of Partizan Rangers writes to the Rockingham Register an account of the recent operations of a company, among others surprising the yankees at Morgantown, in Western Virginia, where, says he, "we captured Gen. Milroy's "sweetheart," (not his wife, for I believe he has a white woman who sustains that relation to him,) a thick-lipped, long-heeled black wench, which that refined and polished gentleman had "seduced" (not stolen) from Lt Welton, of Hardy, a member of Captain McN's company. Lt. W. had himself the pleasure to capture her ladyship, the General's "sweetheart," and carried her back from *New* to "old Virginia." So the poor privates in McNeill's company were honored with permission to escort the gallant Gen. Milroy's "second choice" to her old home.

Another.—A young Virginia cavalryman writes to his mother as follows:—

"I must tell you of a prisoner that I captured. I spied the villain in the road and put after him. He dismounted, and, leaving his horse in the road, took to the woods on foot. As the limbs of the cedars impeded my progress, I, for a time, lost sight of him. But, having secured his horse and effects, I followed in the direction in which he had disappeared. As I rode under a tall pine, with the muzzle of my gun elevated, I was astonished to hear from the tree above my head sing out, 'Don't shoot; I surrender.' The scoundrel saw the glittering of the barrel and thought I was aiming at him. I pretty soon got him down and carried him to the rear, having first secured his personal effects, which consisted of saddle and halter, a canteen of milk, six pounds of bacon, two pounds of coffee, ditto sugar, one pound of butter, a cap, one frying pan, one spade, a piece of soap, a curry-comb and brush, one oil cloth, two blankets, a small tent, and a half bushel of corn and oats—the fellow needed only a saw mill to be fully equipped."

Capt Stephen Stephenson, one of the oldest citizens of Wake county, N. C., died on Tuesday last, of a cancer on the tongue, in the 86th year of his age.

CAPT. BASIL MANLY'S REPORT.

His Excellency, Z. B. Vance:—In accordance with orders, I send you an official statement of the part taken by my battery in the battles near Chancellorsville, on Saturday and Sunday, May 2d and 3d, and the battles near Salem Church and Banks' Ford on Sunday afternoon and Monday, May 3d and 4th, at which (latter) place we succeeded with one-third his numbers in driving Sedgwick's corps across the Rappahannock.

I received orders at my camp near Chesterfield Station, about thirty miles from Fredericksburg, on Wednesday evening April 29th, to report with my battery at Fredericksburg as soon as possible. I left camp in a short while and proceeded on the telegraph road towards Fredericksburg. Soon after we had started quite a heavy and cold rain began to fall, which in addition to the previous almost impassable condition of the roads, made the marching excessively severe, both on man and beast. But the cannoneers with noble perseverance whenever we reached boggy ground would give a shout and plunge into the mud and water, knee-deep, seize the wheels of the guncarriages and assist the jaded horses in extricating them.

We continued marching in this manner until it was dark. I then parked the battery and went into camp for the night. The rain continued to fall during the entire night, and as we were marching without tents, you can well imagine that our recollections of that night are not the most pleasant. We were on the march again at daybreak on Thursday the 30th, and after a repetition of the labors of the previous day we arrived safely at Division Headquarters that afternoon about 5 o'clock p. m. We then went into camp and prepared for the approaching battles. That night (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, I received orders to take up the line of march on the plank road from Fredericksburg to Chancellorsville. We marched at 1 a. m. The whole of Friday was spent in heavy skirmishing as the enemy fell back as we steadily advanced. We slept that night (Friday) on the ground with the enemy's dead, a number of them lying within the limits of my park.

On Saturday morning, May 2d, at sunrise we prepared for action and the fight was opened on both sides with great spirit. Soon after the battle opened our advance battery which was about two hundred and fifty yards in my front, had one of its caissons and one of its limber chests exploded by the enemy's shell, besides considerable loss in men and horses, being so disabled that it was compelled to retire. I was then ordered to take my rifle guns to the front and occupy its position and engage the enemy. I moved forward with Lieuts. Payne and Powell's rifle sections, the enemy pouring a heavy fire into us and cheering loudly at the discomfiture of Capt. Jordan's battery. We soon got into position and after firing about seventy-five shots we had the satisfaction of hearing a tremendous explosion and seeing two immense columns of smoke arise from the enemy's batteries, (we had blown up two of their caissons.) After a few more rounds their batteries limbered up and changed their base in true yankee style Then a shout arose from my brave boys, which, taken up by our infantry supports, resounded along our entire line. Again and again the enemy brought out fresh batteries but Capt McCarthy's gallant battery, Richmond Howitzers, took position by me on my right and we fought them all that day in the same position. Saturday night at dark the firing with us ceased. We then received a fresh supply of ammunition and prepared for a renewal of the attack on Sunday, May 3d. On Sunday morning at 5 a. m. we engaged the enemy again one mile east of Chancellorsville, and about 11 a. m. we had the pleasure of seeing and firing upon their broken columns as they fled in great confusion from the field.

It was truly refreshing to us and very creditable to them, after two days hard fighting, to witness their untiring perseverance, and strenuous efforts, every man seeming to think that his country's honor rested on his shoulders, and to save it, it was necessary for him to excel in their national game of foot racing. The enemy's dead were lying horribly thick by hupdreds in front of our line. About 12 m. we received information that the enemy (Sedgwick's Corps) had carried the heights at Fredericksburg and were advancing on our rear. I was ordered to face about and accompany Gen. Kershaw's and Gen. Wilcox's brigade to meet them. We marched about four miles, to Salem Church, six miles from Fredericksburg, where we formed line of battle and drove in the enemy's advance.

There being a dense belt of woods in front of us, about three hundred yards in width, in the edge of which our line then was forming, they having possession of the large field beyond, there was no suitable position for artillery except in the plank road which ran through the woods. I accordingly placed my guns in and as near the plank road as practicable. The enemy put in position two batteries in the large field beyond, one on either side of the road so that they could concentrate their fire upon us. Three of their brigades were then advanced, and as they thought they were in the rear of our army and attacking the rear guard they advanced to attack with great spirit. The battle now opened. The enemy got the range of my battery in a very short while, and shell and Minie balls rained upon us in continuous volleys. My brave men stood nobly to their posts, and worked their guns with increasing spirit. About this time I lost the services of one of the most gallant officers in the army, 2d Lieut. James Powell, who fell near one of his guns, very severely wounded. We continued to fight on in this position until we had expended the ammunition which we had left from the fight at Chancellorsville that morning, except 12 rounds of canister and grape. I drew my guns back about one hundred yards into the field in rear, so as to make the grape effective on their infantry, when we succeeded in drawing them from the woods through which they were advancing.

We did not have to wait for them long, for flushed with their victory at Fredericksburg they rushed on cheering and firing. Just as they emerged from the woods, one hundred yards in our front, Kershaw's gallant South Carolina brigade and Wilcox' glorious Alabama brigade rose and poured a volley of Minnie balls into them, and charged with a true Confederate yell. The enemy staggered, faced about and fled in great confusion, leaving us masters of the field and in possession of great numbers of his killed and wounded. Night now set in, and the fighting ceased. I supplied my guns again with ammunition and prepared for the fight on Monday. The enemy did not attack us as we expected, but remained quietly in his position of the day before. We remained in line of battle all that day (Monday, May 4th,) until about 7 p. m. we received information that the enemy were retreating. I was then ordered to go forward and join in the pursuit. Supported by Gen. Kershaw's and Wilcox's brigade we moved in the pursuit at 7½ p. m. We pressed on and about 11 o'clock at night I succeeded in occupying the heights overlooking Banks' Ford, at which place the enemy were crossing in real *"Devil take the hindermost style."* I immediately opened fire upon them with terrible effect and kept it up until about 2 a. m. Tuesday morning. We killed, wounded and captured a great many that night, besides as many more being mortally frightened. Expecting the enemy to attempt to recross the river, we remained in position at Banks' Ford until Friday evening, when the enemy not appearing, we were withdrawn. Seven hundred rounds of ammunition were fired from my battery during the battles of the 2d, 3d and 4th. My officers and men all acted splendidly, reflecting great credit on themselves and the State they represent. Where all acted so very well it is impossible to single out any as especially distinguishing themselves.

Considering the amount of fighting done by my battery the casualties were quite light.

Killed—Private W. B. W. Williams. Wounded—Lieut. Jas. Powell, severely; privates A. Spikes, slightly; B. Drew, slightly; B. Hoskins, slightly; T. Cook, slightly; J. Joyner, slightly. Horses killed one; wounded four.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BASIL C. MANLY,
Capt. N. C. Artillery, McLaws' Division.

"Capt. Manly: To illustrate the very high appreciation I have of yourself and Battery, and of the important part taken by you in the late battles, I will inform you that in a special communication to higher authority, I have recommended you for promotion, because of your merit as an officer and the very efficient battery you command.

Very respectfully,
L. McLAWS, Maj. Gen'l."

Fighting Joe Hooker at Chancellorsville.—There is a page in the history of the campaign that culminated in the battle of Chancellorsville which has never been written—a page that sets forth Hooker in his true colors as the most dastardly of the many braggarts the Yankee nation has furnished during the war. We have the facts from such a source that we unhesitatingly vouch for their absolute authenticity. It will be seen that "fighting Joe Hooker," the great paladin of the North, sought in the hour of danger to shield himself from Confederate shot behind Confederate petticoats:

When the Yankee army suddenly made its appearance at Chancellorsville, four Fredericksburg ladies—Mrs. Forbes, the mother of Mr. John Forbes, late member of the Legislature from Fauquier, Miss Kate Forbes, and two others—were in the house which gives name to the locality. Hooker refused to permit them to come into our lines or to send them to the rear of his own. On the morning of Sunday, the third of May, when the great battle had been begun, and when the Confederate line was drawn up within 500 yards of the house, the ladies again applied to Hooker, who was standing in the porch and entreated him not wantonly to expose their lives, but to permit them to go to a place of safety. This he refused, telling them that Gen. Lee would not fire upon the house so long as they were in it. They asked him if he supposed that Gen Lee would risk the safety of his army, and perhaps of the Confederacy, on account of the lives of two or three women. "Well, he replied, "he didn't fire upon Fredericksburg under similar circumstances." He then ordered the ladies to go up stairs and show themselves in the balcony, where they would be in full view of our whole line of battle. The ladies obeyed, but scarce has they gotton upon the balcony before a cannon shot struck a pillar of the porch below, against which Hooker was leaning, knocking him to the ground and injuring him, it is believed, very severely. In the next moment a shell entered the roof and set the house on fire. All was now panic and confusion, and Hooker, finding that the presence of the ladies was not likely to protect his precious person, ordered them to the rear, and took care to send them by a route directly across our line of fire. By a miricle they escaped unhurt and have since been permitted to return to their friends.

The house contained at the time of its burning two hundred and fifty wounded yankees and three Coufederates, one of whom was a Lieut. Colonel. They were all burnt alive.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Incidents of the War.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury tells the following as occurring at the late Fredericksburg battle:

"Some affecting incidents are told. One illustrates the painless nature of wounds in the head. A soldier returning from the field after the battle was over, found a comrade seated by the camp fire. He asked him if he was hurt. "No," was the reply, "but I have had a head ache." The words were scarcely uttered before he fell dead. His brains was oozing while he spoke, yet he knew not that he was wounded.

"Another poor man at the close of the fight tried to write a letter in pencil to his mother. He told her what great perils he had passed through, that the enemy was in full retreat, and described himself as he sat on the hill side writing. "I thank God," he added, and just then his hand was blown away by a shell. The blood-stained letter, as it fell by his side, was found and sent to his mother. What must have been her emotions when she saw and read it!"

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes of Morgan's last raid:—

"As in all other battles, however, we are called upon to mourn some of our bravest and best men. The instances of individual heroism and courage were numerous. In one instance a shell struck a Sergeant McDaniel on the leg, crushing and mangling it so terribly that he died a few hours after. As the General rode by him, he called out: "How are you, General;" and as the General turned around, said he, "don't mind me, I am past cure;" and calling to some comrades who were near, said "here are some few cartridges, you will need them." These were about the last words spoken by the poor fellow. Another poor fellow, who was shot through the intestines, as the Surgeon approached him, said: "Doctor, don't mind me; my wound is fatal, go to those whom you can assist.' "Another brave spirit who perished was a youth by the name of Buford, from Crab Orchard, Ky., who cheerfully remarked as he entered the fight, "Boys I feel happy; I tread once more my native soil." What a history could be made if only a tittle of such noble daring and gallantry were preserved. Alas, upon every battle field how many such spirits sink to rest, to be awakened no more until summoned to their reward. I could not help being struck by this reflection when discussing a few days ago the many instances of self sacrifice and daring which I had seen exhibited, and the Surgeon remarked to me, "Yes, but a short time since I witnessed a case which I think can compare with any on record. A mere youth who belonged to the cavalry rode by a poor weary and forsaken soldier, and observing that he was barefooted and the blood running from his feet, immediately jerked off his boots, and throwing them to him said, 'take them, I have a horse and you are afoot,' and rode off before a reply could be made. The result was the poor little fellow took pneumonia and died. Dr. Kellers, who related this story, told me he knew it to be true, as he had attended him in his illness. The Confederate States ought certainly to erect a monument over this boy's grave."

A Terrible Calamity.—We regret to learn that the Powder Mill, located about 14 miles from Charlotte, on the Catawba River, was blown up on Saturday morning about 5 o'clock. The President, S. W. Davis, Esq., was not in the mill when the explosion took place, but five of the operatives were killed.

It is impossible to account for the accident.

The mill house is entirely destroyed, but the principal portion of the machinery is uninjured.

Bulletin.

HOOKER'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

Gen. Hooker has issued the following congratulatory address to his troops since his defeat:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
May 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No 49.

The Major General commanding tenders to this army his congratulations on its achievements of the last seven days. If it has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the army. It is sufficient to say they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resources. In withdrawing from the south bank of the Rappahannock, before delivering a general battle to our adversaries, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself, and its fidelity to the principles it represents.

In fighting at a disadvantage we would have been recreant to our trust, to ourselves, our cause and our country. Profoundly loyal and conscious of its strength, the army of the Potomac will give or decline battle whenever its interest or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own honor. By our celerity and secresy of movement, our advance and passage of the rivers were undisputed, and on our withdrawal not a rebel returned to follow. The events of the last week may swell with pride the hearts of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new laurels to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his entrenchments; and whenever we have fought we have inflicted heavier blows than we have received.

We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners and fifteen colors, captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery, and placed *hors de combat* eighteen thousand of his chosen troops. We have destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, damaged his communications, captured prisoners within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation. We have no other regret than that caused by the death of our brave companions; and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitrament of battle.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. HOOKER.
S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The best commentary on this which we have seen is the following from the New York World of the 20th:—

"By a most unhappy coincidence the congratulatory orders of Generals Hooker and Lee appeared together in yesterday's newspapers. The publication of these two documents simultaneously will do the North almost as much discredit and the South as much credit in Europe as the result of the battles on the Rappahannock. It is the fate of many a brave and capable nation and army to be defeated, but to be untruthful, boastful, and false when the occasion demands honesty, resignation and a loyal hopefulness in adversity, will turn against us every civilized nation on earth. No honest and fair-minded man can have read these two orders yesterday without grief and pain and shame. It can no longer be denied—it is patent to the whole world—that the superior men, morally and mentally, are at the head of the wrong government and the wrong army."

Northern News.—Northern dates are to the 23d. There is little news.

Mr. Vallandigham.—Mr. Vallandigham is said to be in Fort Warren, while other statements are that his sentence is commuted and that he is to be sent South.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Indiana.—INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—The Democratic State mass meeting to-day was largely attended. A good deal of excitement prevailed during the day, and forty to fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons, shouting for Jeff. Davis, &c. A military guard was placed in different parts of the city and patrolled the streets in the vicinity of the square where the convention was held, to prevent disturbances.

The speeches consisted principally in opposition to the war measures of the administration. It is said that the convention assembled for the purpose of discussing grievances and petition to redress, protesting in the name of the Democracy against the flagrant and wicked abuse of power which placed Vallandigham in prison.

At 3 P. M., resolutions were introduced and hurriedly passed, amid great confusion, after which the convention immediately adjourned *sine die.*

On the several trains leaving the city to-night, the excursionists commenced firing on the Soldiers' Home and the houses on the line of the railroad. The military authorities ordered the trains stopped and searched the passengers. About five hundred revolvers were taken, and numerous arrests made.

Newspaper Office mobbed.—HUNTINGDON, PA., May 20.—The office of the Monitor, a democratic newspaper, was destroyed to-day and the materials thrown into the street. Loss $1000.

The Rebels importing Food from Europe.—WASHINGTON, May 19.—Reliable information has been received that the Gladiator sailed from Liverpool on the 25th ult. with 1500 barrels of bread and 450 bbls. bacon for the rebel army.

Important from Bermuda.—NEW YORK, May 22.—Bermuda dates of the 5th inst., give as a rumor that Semmes has resigned command of the Alabama to the first officer, and taken command of a fine Confederate ship mounting 22 guns.

Hooker's Army.—The Herald's correspondent under date of May 18, says:

"Rumors still prevail about a speedy forward movement, but they assume as yet no tangible shape. It is believed we cannot remain here long. Six regiments, (the whole of Humphrie's division,) made up of nine months' men, have been mustered out of the army of the Potomac."

From Newbern.—Communication with the North via Albemarle and Chesapeake canals has been cut off by the capture, by "Virginia guerillas," of the two despatch boats Emily and Arrow. The communication between Norfolk and Roanoke is thus severed.

The Stoneman Expedition.—The official report of this raid shows the following: officers wounded, 1; missing, 14. Men wounded, 8; missing, 149; killed, 8. General's command captured 43 officers, 635 men, 202 mules, 220 wagons, and 656 horses.

From Europe.—The North American has arrived with dates to the 8th. The only news was in regard to Poland, and it is now probable that there will be a conference of leading Eurcpean powers in regard to it.

Promotions.—We hear it rumored that Gens. A. P. Hill and Ewell have been appointed Lieut. Generals. We hope there may be truth in the report, feeling confident that such promotions would be most grateful to the whole country.

Rich. Examiner.

Arrival of a Large Number of Prisoners.—On Saturday, there arrived in town between 11 and 1200 prisoners, who had reached City Point during the previous night by flag of truce from the North. They were for the most part captured in the late battles around Fredericksburg.

Pet. Express, 26th.

WAR NEWS.

From Vicksburg.—The Yankee Force.—ATLANTA, May 23.—Grant entered the State of Mississippi by crossing the river 5 miles below Grand Gulf, with from 60 to 100,000 men, including a heavy force of cavalry. He has received no reinforcements from Louisana, but receives accessions constantly from the west bank of the river. His transportation is all on the river, and he must cling to the river bank.

We evacuated Grand Gulf, falling back and fighting towards Jackson, followed by the enemy, who entered Jackson with 50,000 men on the 16th.

Gen. Johnston reached Jackson on the 13th, and fell back to Canton. The Yankees committed various excesses during their two days' occupation of Jackson. They fled towards Vicksburg, followed by Gen. Johnston, who is constantly receiving reinforcements. Vicksburg has five months' supplies of every kind, and can be taken only when the force defending it has exhausted these supplies.

Repulse and Reported Heavy Losses of the enemy at Vicksburg.—JACKSON, May 22.—Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Vicksburg this morning. It is reported and believed in official circles that the enemy assaulted the works at Vicksburg, on Wednesday, and were badly repulsed. An officer from Vicksburg reports that Grant has been whipped back.

Later.—The enemy have made three desperate assaults at Vicksburg, and were repulsed.

JACKSON, May 23.—The latest from Vicksburg is to Thursday night. Our loss slight; the injury to the batteries trifling. The garrison is well supplied and confident of holding the place.

The enemy has been foiled in all his efforts. His dead strew the ground in front of our works. According to one estimate his loss is 10,000! Firing was heard, at intervals, last night and to-day—the enemy supposed to be shelling.

MOBILE, May 23.—An official despatch from Gen. Johnston, dated 23d, says: An officer who left Vicksburg, on Tuesday, reports that an assault near the Yazoo road on Pemberton's entrenchments had been repelled.

It is said here to day that another assault was made near the Jackson road and also repulsed. Confidence in Pemberton's ability to maintain his position is expressed, and hopes are given of final success.

Despatches from Gen. Pemberton.—RICHMOND, May 25.—The following despatches, from Gen'l Pemberton, the commander at Vicksburg, were sent to Jackson, Mississippi, and from thence telegraphed to President Davis:

VICKSBURG, May 20.—The enemy assaulted our entrenchments yesterday on our centre and left. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss is small. The enemy's force is at least 60,000.

VICKSBURG, May 21.—The enemy kept up a heavy artillery fire yesterday. Two of our guns were dismounted in the centre; our works, however, were uninjured. Their sharpshooters picked off officers and men all day. Our works were repaired and our guns replaced last night. Our men are encouraged by a report that Gen'l Johnston is near with a large army, and are in good spirits.

MOBILE, May 25.—The Mobile correspondent of the Evening News, at Jackson, May 22d, says that troops are continually arriving and we will soon have a fine army. The city is being fortified. The Mississippian of Saturday says that the Federals had attacked Vicksburg six times,—three times on Friday and each time were defeated with immense loss. Gen. Stevenson says that he can hold Vicksburg indfinitely.

This morning the 20th Mississippi regiment, mounted, dashed into Raymond, capturing 400 prisoners. 14 were brought to this city, and the rest being sick and wounded were paroled.

JACKSON, Miss., May 25.—An officer from Vicksburg says that, on Thur day morning, at 10 o'clock, the enemy attacked our left centre four times. The first attack lasted 20 minutes, the 2d 20, the 3d 15, and the 4th 9 minutes, with great slaughter. Our loss was 30 men. We took four stands of colors.

Federal prisoners report Gen. Steele as killed.

A Gallant Exploit.—GOLDSBORO', May 25.—Ten abolition prisoners arrived here this evening from Kinston, seven being captain and crew of schooner Seabird, captured last Thursday twenty miles below Wilkinson's point, on Neuse river, and forty below Newbern, by six men of Capt Barrington's company, Whitford's battalion. The schooner and cargo of Government stores were burnt.

Gunboat Raid to Murfreesboro'.—Three gunboats came up to Murfreesboro', N. C., on Friday last and landed a party who tore up things generally. They stole 10,000 lbs. of bacon belonging to our Commissary department, gave away a part and destroyed the balance. They went to the Methodist Female College in the village, broke up the furniture and took the pianos belonging to the Institution aboard and carried them off. The yankees prowled about town and had every their own way.—*Raleigh Progress, 26th.*

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, April the 10th last, my negro man TOM; said boy is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 30 years of age, weighs about 160 lbs, walks with his toes well out, mild spoken, medium color, wears his hair tied up with strings when he left, has a wife at William B. Surls; he is supposed to be lurking about there, or trying to make his way to the yankees. I will pay the above reward delivered to me, or lodged in any jail so I can get him. My Post office is Elevation, Johnston co., N. C.

JEREMIAH JONES.
May 18th, 1863. 31-3t*pd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.
Feb'y 5. 3*tf

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1863.

Hector McNeill, Administrator of Neill G. McNeill, ex. Ezekiel King and wife Sarah E., George H. McNeill, Neill Clark and wife Margaret, Andrew Munroe and wife Catharine, John McDonald and wife Jennette, Christian McFadyen, Roderick McRae and wife Margaret, James McFadyen and wife Flora.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James McFadyen and wife Flora, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that the said James McFadyen and wife Flora be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of June A. D., 1863, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them, and Judgment pro confesso rendered.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March A. D. 1863. J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.
May 6, 1863. 26-2t*5C